LONDON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1992

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The Maastricht Referendum

Strident French Campaign Fails to Unnerve Partners

By Tom Redburn

PARIS - Worried proponents of the Maastricht treaty in France have turned to negative campaigning, presenting a stark choice between approval or apocalypse, in hopes of winning the French electorate to their side.

These disaster warnings contrast with a calmer approach among France's partners in the European Community who want to see the French rainfy the treaty on economic and monetary union but still believe Europe could survive its rejection.

Danish voters rejected the pact in June, but a
'no' vote in France effectively would kill it in its

As President François Mitterrand of France As President François Mitteriand of France prepares for a confrontation during a television forum Thursday evening with the agreement's leading critic, the Ganllist deputy Philippe Seguin, advocates of a "yes" vote in the Sept. 20 referending that could determine the fate of the EC's plans for a common currency and closer cooperation in defense and foreign policy are taking a page

out of American-style political tactics. "In light of the low popular appeal of most of the treaty's provisions," said Jean-François Mer-cier of Salomon Brothers International, "the pro-Maastricht camp is likely to continue highlighting the negative consequences that could result from a

treaty rejection. Perhaps the supporters' most potent weapon is to raise fears that disapproval of the treaty reached last year by EC leaders at the Dutch city of Maastricht could wreak havoc in shaky financial markets and depress Europe's already-stagnant economy. They also warn that failure to approve the Maastricht treaty could reverse decades of economic integration within the Community and unleash Germany from its ties to Western Europe.

Rejection of the treaty, contended Culture and Communications Minister Jack Lang, the French government's chief spokesman in the Maastricht mpaign, would create a "catastrophic scenario." He said a "no" vote would set off a "bourse crisis, a crisis of confidence, a depression that would hit the

whole of Europe."

Washington and Tokyo, Mr. Lang added, "would rub their hands, the yen and the dollar would triumph and the D-mark would become Europe's definitive single currency."

But such a strident approach, while potentially proceeding in the party of the processing in the party of the processing in the party of the part

successful in tipping the balance in favor of the referending, could backfire. It also runs the risk, analysts warned, of turning into a self-fulfilling Prophecy.

It's dangerous to say that everything in Europe

All and Breesand director of

would be over," said Albert Bressand; director of Promethee, a Paris-based economic research institute. "It is important to separate Maastricht from the single market and the process of European "There are good reasons to vote 'yes,' " said Mr.

Bressand, whose nonprofit organization serves as a strategic consultant to global companies, "but the way 'yes' is being advocated is a strong reason to vote 'no." A British diplomat predicted that a French rejection would lead to an economic and political crisis in several European nations because "every-

thing was premised on Maastricht coming into effect." But he added: "I don't believe Europe will fall into ashes and cinders. A failure to ratify would mean that the direction in which Europe would continue to develop would have to take a different path." In Brussels, some of the strongest Maastricht supporters are worried that disarray in the French

See PARIS, Page 2

LONDON:

FRANKFURT:

Rejection Offers Some Good Points

By Brandon Mitchener

International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — While a French rejection of the Maastricht treaty would certainly be a setback for big business and the grandiose vision of a United States of Europe, many German analysts are putting the best face on that worst-case scenario and trying to play down fears of growing German nationalism

rejection of the European Community treaty economic and monetary union could provide an incentive to solve other pressing problems while plans for deeper cooperation were on hold. Even many treaty supporters admit a need for greater clarity on issues of political cooperation, harmonization of fiscal policies and parliamentary controls.

"Europe certainly won't sink if the French say 'no,' " said Rainer Franz, chief European politics analyst at the Bonn-based BDI, or German Industry Association. The existing legal framework, the Single European Act, will be sufficient to deepen the Community in all the ways we need to achieve the common market," he said.

"We have to be careful not to read the French reaction as a 'no' to Europe," he added, noting that French domestic politics play a significant role in

Most Germans reject fears that France will be dwarfed by Grossdeutschland, or greater German hegemony in Europe, a threat bandied about by both sides in the French referendum campaign. Germans tend to believe that their country has already confronted its demons of the past and is

See FRANKFURT, Page 2

Good-Bye Delors, **Hello Lower Rates**

By Erik Ipsen mal Herald Tribune

LONDON — The pledge by Jacques Delors to sign as president of the EC Commission if French voters rejected the Maastricht treaty provoked squeals of delight in Britain, where he has long ranked as the unacceptable face of European union, but the pending French ballot has otherwise provoked fittle interest in a country preoccupied with its own real-less.

with its own problems.

"I don't think people have a strong view either way on the outcome," said Patrick Foley, chief economist of Lloyds Bank. Instead he described the British mood as one of "concern."

Bankers and economists broadly agree that a "no" vote would instantly yield turmoil in the international currency markets. It would also mark a huge setback for Prime Minister John Major, a leading defender of the treaty on European Community economic and monetary union.

In spite of all of that, unbridled support for a "yes" vote in the French referendum on Sept. 20 remains curiously scarce. Undoubtedly a "yes" would save Britain and its EC partners from turmoil, but it would also almost certainly wipe out any hope, no matter how remote, of a quick lift for the British economy from a currency realignment.

If Britain could devalue the pound against other European currencies, the Bank of England could allow the country's relatively high interest rates to

fall, giving a boost to its weak economy.

"If the French vote 'yes' we would be back to square one with the balance of payments in deficit and the recession getting worse," said Paul Neild,

See LONDON, Page 2



Serbs Backing Off, Brutally Grip on Sarajevo Wanes After London Talks

By Blaine Harden

Vashington Post Service SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina - While random shelling continnes to kill and cripple Sarajevo residents, international pressure and growing Bosnian resistance appears to be weakening the resolve of Serbian forces to maintain their

stranglehold on this city. Serbian leaders seem to be slowtheir announced intention of carving multiethnic Sarajevo into ethni-cally pure neighborhoods. In a potentially pivotal conces-

sion, Radovan Karadzic, the leader of the Bosnian Serbs, promised Wednesday to put all large-caliber weapons in the Sarajevo area under immediate United Nations super-

The promise, which applies to all ference last week in London at

Wednesday afternoon by a sharp out for international condemnation drop in Serbian shelling. U N reconnaissance teams moved to find the weapons, which are to be hunched in 11 locations.

Although Mr. Karadzic has **NEWS ANALYSIS**

ly, if brutally, backing away from made and ignored several similar promises in the past, the dovetailing of his weapons offer with the voluntary Serbian retreat last week from the siege of the nearby Bosnian city of Gorazde suggests a turn-

ing point in the war.
The measured Serbian retreat. which by no means excludes the possibility that it could be a trick, follows an international peace con-

long-range artillery, tanks and which Bosnian Serbs and their palarge mortars, was followed tron regime in Serbia were singled and threats of increased economic

> The conference wrested major concessions from the Serbs, including a commitment to close detention camps across Bosnia, put weapons under UN supervision and roll back territorial gains.

With just one-third of Bosnia's population, Serbs here have used their overwhelming weapons superiority—a gift from Belgrade—to grab two-thirds of the republic's territory. In the process at least 8,000 people have been killed and Muslims, made homeless.

As Serbian leaders were being See SERBS, Page 5

Bush Backs Sale Of 150 F-16s To Taiwanese

To Counter China's Power, He Reverses 10-Year Policy

ABOARD AIR FORCE ONE Reversing a 10-year-old U.S. policy toward China, President George Bush has decided to clear the way for the sale of American F-16 warplanes to Taiwan to counteract Beijing's growing military pow-er, the White House said

The F-16 sale, to involve 150 advanced aircraft, marks an important victory for Taiwan and a defeat for China on an issue on which both governments have been maneuvering since the early 1980s. Mr. Bush's decision also appears to be a significant setback for France, which has been hoping to sell its own warplanes to Taiwan to help bolster French military industries.

White House officials confirmed the proposed sale as Mr. Bush was flying on a campaign tour to Texas, where he was due to visit General Dynamics Corp. in Fort Worth, where the F-16 is produced.

Ten years ago, in an agreement that Mr. Bush, then the vice president, helped negotiate, the United States signed a joint communiqué with China's government, agreeing to restrict U.S. arms sales to Taiwan and eventually to phase them out. The arrangement was concluded at a time when Taiwan was seeking to persuade the Reagan administration to let it buy F-16s.

The administration's decision this week demonstrates the close interaction between foreign policy

and presidential politics.
In late July, General Dynamics said it was planning to lay off 5,800 of the 20,000 workers at its Fort Worth plant over the next two years. Governor Ann Richards, a Democrat, quickly and publicly blamed the loss of jobs on Mr. Bush's opposition to the sale of jet fighters to Taiwan.

Only a few days later, the presito Texas, said he was reconsidering the long-standing U.S. prohibition against allowing Taiwan to buy advanced American warplanes.

In another action Wednesday with strong political implications, the White House announced a major expansion in the U.S. agricultural export subsidy program with the approval of 30 million tons of subsidized wheat sales to 28 coun-

As additional justification for the F-16 sale, believed to be worth about \$4 billion, American officials now argue that the military balance been fundamentally changed by Stapleton Roy. Beijing's recent purchases of Russian Sukhoi-27 warplanes, which past to block sales by Western are advanced let fighters with a range of more than 2,400 miles 1980s, for instance, it downgraded (3,900 kilometers).

Taiwan were flying more primitive, rines.

1960s-era military jets. Taiwan's air force flies antiquated American F-5Es and F-104s, planes so old that many of them have been involved in crashes. Taiwan is also in the process of developing its own new jet fighter with the help of American technology, but those planes will not be ready for several years.

Taiwan had been on the verge of buying French Mirage jets. U.S. officials are reportedly prepared to argue to China that it is better off maintaining the United States as Taiwan's one and only supplier of advanced military hardware.

"As long as we are the only supplier to Taiwan, then there's some

China expels Ross Terrill, a scholar who aided a dissident. Page 2.

control over things," said a Bush administration official. "If there are no controls, then anybody will sell anything to Taiwan — the French, the Russians, anyone."

Although Pentagon officials generally favored approval of the sale to Taiwan, some State Department officials argued against it on the grounds that it would complicate U.S. relations with China and might prompt the regime in Beijing to retaliate, perhaps by making it tougher for American businesses in China or for American foreign policy in Asia.

Some State Department officials said it would be better to let France take the lead and, in the process, take the heat from Beijing.

This spring, when France first proposed selling its Mirages to Taian, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman warned that Paris would get "a strong reaction" from

However, several U.S. officials said this week that they had been surprised by the seemingly quiet response from Beijing in recent

licly discussed. Some China analysts believe that Beijing is reluctant to retaliate against the United States now, because Congress is preparing to vote later this month on a renewal of China's trade benefits in this country. China's trade surplus of more than \$13 billion annually with the United States would be jeopardized if it lost its most-favorednation trade status - the privilege under which Chinese goods can be

imported with relatively low tariffs. The administration believes that at worst, Beijing might send home between China and Taiwan has the U.S. ambassador to Beijing, J.

China has tried strongly in the countries to Taiwan, In the early diplomatic relations with the Neth-Until that sale, both China and erlands to protest a sale of subma-

Syria, for First Time, Commits to Peace With Israel

By Thomas L. Friedman New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - Syria has presented Israel with a document in which Damascus, for the first time, commits itself in writing to reach a "peace settlement" and acknowledges that Israel has "security concerns" that can be addressed, Israeli officials said.

The Syrian document was presented Monday by Monaf-fak Allaf, the chief Syrian negotiator to the Middle East peace talks here. Neither Syria nor Israel made the document

Israeli officials said that the paper contained many stan-dard Syrian demands with which Israel disagreed, including the insistence that a peace accord be based on a full Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied in the 1967 Middle East war. But the Israelis said it also contained some new language indicating an important change in tone by the Syrian side.

"The main progress reflected in this document is in matters of tone," said Israel's chief negotiator, Itamar Rabinovich, "but that is not to be pooh-poohed. It is important for both sides to be persuaded of the seriousness of the other party. Progress made on symbols is important, because symbols have been so important in this conflict."

Mr. Rabinovich said that although many serious, substantive differences remained between the two sides, the Syrian document was the first tangible sign that the Syrians were really "engaged" in negotiations with Israel. That in itself, he said, is a "quantum lessp" from where the two sides have been for the last year, with the Syrians and Israelis basically

repeating mutually exclusive declarations. In particular, the Israeli officials pointed to a line in the Syrian paper stating that the Syrians understand that Israel. like Syria, has "security concerns" and that Damascus is ready to talk about them, provided that Syrian interests and The new Israeli government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has not been willing to make a commitment to returning territory captured from Syria in 1967. Israeli negotiators have told the Syrians that there must be a gradual building toward a peace agreement to give both sides time to demonstrate and test their good intentions.

Mr. Allaf said he was disappointed by the Israeli response to the document. "The points that they raised," he said, "reflected a repetition of the same arguments and of the same policy" of the former Israeli government of Yitzhak Shamir, which was defeated in June elections.

A senior Bush administration official said it was not clear that whatever improvement in atmosphere was created by the Syrian paper could be translated into a "sustainable diplomatic exchange" over the Golan Heights and how much of the territory, if any, Israel might be ready to return

Paris to Beijing: 16,135 'Very Difficult' Kilometers

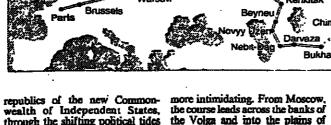
nal Herali Tribune International Herald Tribune
PARIS — They met at the Place de Varsovie, rather like a large family setting off on vacation.

More than 150 vehicles, their

trunks loaded with supplies, were parked in a horseshoe at the foot of the Eiffel Tower. But the destina-tion this month is Beijing, 16,135 kilometers (9,991 miles) and a bold

adventure away.
"It is going to be very difficult," said Erwin Weber of Germany, who is due to arrive Friday in Moscow as one of the favorites to win the first Paris-Moscow-Beijing ral-

The race, which began Tuesday night, is scheduled to finish in Bei-jing on Sept. 27. In between, the drivers, their navigators and their vehicles will have to traverse two continents, 1) countries, three des-They will be herded through six



feed them ultimately into Tiananthree years ago led to hundreds of Chinese being killed by their own government.

The natural obstacles are even near the world's second largest

wealth of Independent States, the course leads across the banks of through the shifting political tides the Volga and into the plains of Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, central Asia, south of the Ural Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Mountains, raising the dust of Al-Kyrgyzstan. Their route that will exander the Great and Tamerlane. Heading south to Kazakhstan men Square, where protests just and across the Kara Kum Desert,

mountain lake, Issyk Kul, which never freezes.
"We're going across mountains and desert, from 400 meters below sea level to 3,000 meters above." said Phil Berg, a writer for Car and Driver magazine who is navigating the lone American entry. "The temto within sight of the Iranian borperature range is supposed to range from 0 degrees celsius to 45 or 48

vans from The Pamirs and Central Asia. Then it's north through the foothills of the Tien Shan Mountains along the Mongolian border. On Sept. 26 the teams will camp at the foot of the Great Wall, before racing into Beijing the follow-Mr. Weber and his navigator.

1992 Paris-Moscow-Beijing Rally

Manfred Hiemer, are racing a Mitdegrees."
At Kashgar they will pass cara-See RALLY, Page 17

Kiosk

MOURNING IN SOMALIA — A Somali looking on as his son is buried. Britain's foreign inister, Douglas Hurd, is to lead a European Community mission to review aid for the starving.

Game 1: Fischer Defeats Spassky

SVETI STEFAN, Yugoslavia (Reuters) — Bobby Fischer, the reclusive U.S. chess star, made a triumphant comeback Wednesday, beating Boris Spassky in a match he agreed to play in Yugoslavia in open defiance of United Nations sanctions.

Mr. Fischer, 49, emerged from 20 years self-imposed seclusion to

beat Mr. Spassky in six hours and 49 moves in the first game of a \$5 million rematch of their legendary 1972 World Championship duel. The U.S. Treasury Department has warned him that he could face a fine of \$250,000, 10 years in prison or both for "trading with the enemy" in breach of the sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro.

Article, Page 2

General News

German lawmakers traded bitter accusations over asylum. Page 5. Nonaligned leaders stressed the

Health/Science North-South struggle at their bate on whether language is in-

nate or learned.

An uncle of Clinton may have helped him avoid draft. Page 3. A deaf child's skills rekindled de-

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Up

Business/Finance President Bush said the United States would sharply increase U.S. wheat subsidies. Page 11. Canon said it was developing a notebook PC with IBM. Page 15.

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THEAST ASIA

D- -

Nonaligned Nations, Recalling Gulf War, Resist Flight Bans

By Michael Richardson tional Heroid Tribune JAKARTA - When President

Suharto of Indonesia opened the 10th summit conference of the Nonaligned Movement this week he raised an issue that still rankles with many of the 108 nations in the group - Iraq's 1990 invasion of Kuwait

Both Muslim countries are members of the Nonaligned community, which was embarrassed by Iraq's assault against its rich but much smaller neighbor in the Gulf and by the subsequent involvement of the U.S.-led coalition to drive the Iradis out of Kuwait

In the presence of Taha Yassin Ramadan, vice president of Iraq, Mr. Suharto said that Nonaigned nations had "wholeheartedly welcomed" the restoration of Kuwait's specraignty, independence, territorial integrity and legitimate govern-

However, many Nonaligned countries have reservations about the imposition by the Western allies of air exclusion zones over northern and southern Iraq, fearing that they may lead to partition of ntry and further instability in the Middle East.

Reflecting that concern. Mr. Suharto said that the time might now have come for "healing the wounds of war, for overcoming camity and mutual distrust, and a turn toward reconciliation in the true spirit of Nonaligned solidarity and Islamic

Summit Stresses Battle of South Against North

JAKARTA - Leaders of the Nonaligned Movement said Wednesday that the Cold War, which prompted the movement's formation, had been replaced by a North-South economic struggle.

Speaking at their 10th summit conference, they said the Third World was being treated unfairly by industrialized nations. "The present economic system, as we al

agree, turns us into economic slaves of the rich and developed North," said Zimbabwe's president, Robert Mugabe.

Although his country is enjoying an econom-

Baghdad authorities fail to return

or give a full accounting for, re-maining Kuwaiti prisoners.

When Sheikh Jaber al Ahmad as

Sabah, the emir of Kuwait, arrived

in Jakarta in his jumbo jet, there

was a stark reminder painted on the

fuselage in large letters, in English as well as Arabic: "Do not forget

To provide security for foreign leaders at the summit meeting, the

Indonesian government has de-

ployed about 15,000 military per-

But delegates are pessimistic sonnel. But since most of the troops

Perhaps that is why Yasser Ara-

fat, leader of the Palestine Libera-

tion Organization, has been seen in

the meeting hall embracing other delegates with a pistol, slung cow-boy style, in a holster on his hip.

Nonaligned summit meetings do

not come cheap. The bill this one is more than \$220 million.

But the Indonesian government has limited its share of the bill to

\$40 million, according to officials.
This figure includes the cost of the

airfares and accommodations of

about progress on this front. The are in civilian clothes and maintain

Kuwaitis are in no mood to forgive a low profile, the tight security

trao, at least for as long as the screen is not obvious.

ic boom, Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia said that "any attempt at building a new world order must also correct the increasing inequity in the international eco-nomic system, which has resulted in a widening. gap between the rich nations of the North and the poor in the South."

Protectionism and domestic subsidies by developed nations result in developing countries losing \$500 billion a year in trade opportuni-ties, 10 times the foreign aid sent to them, Mr. Mahathir said.

Iran's president, Hashemi Rafsanjani, said that "if the existing international economic situation and the ever-widening gap between

delegations from the poorest Non-

Private companies with close

connections to the government

were appointed to import the fleet

of limousines and other vehicles

that are whisking delegates around

The deal? The companies were

allowed to bring the vehicles into Indonesia duty-free at a cost of

around \$50 million. Once the meet-

ing is over, they will be able to sell them for substantial profits at mar-

The main portion of the summit

bill was spent on renovation of a

the 1970s, addition of a huse wins

and construction of a 950-meter

aligned countries.

Jakarta.

the North and the South persist, the world will inevitably face a more serious crisis and reces-

"Without a developed South," he said, "the North cannot maintain its economic boom for-

The secretary-general of the United Nations, Butros Butros Ghali, told the delegates that the Nonaligoed nations should be more active within the UN rather than trying to change its

"The member states must obtain greater participation in the United Nations, in the different commissions and in the various work of the United Nations," he said.

> (1,000-yard) underground corridor king the center with the lakarta International Hilton Hotel, where the chiefs of delegation are staying. They have the option of walking to work or riding in an electric golf

> The price tag for the whole project, which was completed in 10 months, is about \$130 million. The bill was footed by a private Indonesian company that owns the Hilton. nge, it was given a concession by the government to operate the convention center on a commercial basis for the next 30 years.

eneral of the United Nations, displayed his linguistic virtuosity by delivering the first part of a speech in Arabic, the middle part in English, and the concluding section in

In a reference to a Western definition of human rights, the draft of a final declaration to be issued Sunday expresses "concern over a tendency to selectively address aspects of human rights, often for extraneous political motives, and to neglect economic, social and cultural hts which relate more immediately to mankind's needs for food, shelter and health care and the eradication of poverty and illitera-

Human Rights Watch, based in New York, has taken issue with this premise, esponsed by many Nonaligned states, that economic development and ensuring freedom from hunger must precede the en-joyment of political and civil rights.

In a report circulated to iournalists, the organization documents a wide range of cases in Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Latin America that, it says, demonstrate how de-privation of civil and political rights has led to death, sickness or the impoverishment of whole com-

It is "simply not possible to guar-antee subsistence without a modicom of civil liberties," said Mike Butros Butros Ghali, secretaryman Rights Watch.

Boris Spassky, left, and Bobby Fischer before starting their first match on Wednesday in Sveti Stefan, Yugoslavia.

PARIS: Warnings of Apocalypse From Both Sides of Treaty Debate

(Continued from page 1)

vernment's campaign and widespread pubic dissatisfaction with Mr. Mitterrand and the mainstream leaders of the opposition could end up killing the treaty.

"They have absolutely failed to explain to the average voter what the benefits of greater European integration would be," said Stanley Crossick, director of the Belmont European Policy Center. "The French political estabhishment is losing its credibility."

Karel Van Miert, the EC transport comssioner, said French leaders needed to make a much more effective case against Mr. Seguin's principal argument that rejection of the Maastricht treaty need not undermine the progress made over four decades of greater EC unification. "You cannot say 'yes' to Europe and 'no' to Maastricht," Mr. Van

On Wednesday, the British government formally said it would abandon its plans to ask Parliament for approval if France turns down the treaty. Martin Bangemann, the EC

(Continued from page 1)

brokerage house.

economics director at the County NatWest

That prospect of more of the dire same for

the British economy has emboldened some

observers to hope the French reject the Maastricht treaty. "Personally I think the sooner it's ended, the better," said Martin

Weale, a lecturer in economics at Cambridge

Undoubtedly life after Maastricht, life without the prospect of economic and mone-tary union, might carry its share of risks but

even union's most ardeat supporters find

themselves hard pressed to wax positive on

Topping the list of complaints is interest

"The central banks all meet and discuss the issues, but what happens afterwards is that

rates designed to curb inflation in Germany

the Bundesbank looks at conditions in Ger-

many and acts accordingly, and we all follow along," said Andrew Britton, director of the National Institute for Economic and Social

In spite of its attendant risks, the appeal of

at a time when Britain is locked in recession

the course it has taken to date.

internal markets and industry commissioner, acknowledged there would no point in continuing the ratification process after a French

The latest polls, released Tuesday and Wednesday, show the pro-Maastricht camp, after falling behind in late August, making a slight comeback to edge into the lead again.

Scare tactics, of course, are not confined to the pro-Maastricht camp. Opponents have warned, in effect, that France would lose nearly all its power to a remote bureaucracy in Brussels. That is despite the fact that, under the Maastricht treaty, the 12 national governments remain firmly in control of the

reins of authority.

Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of the extremeright National Front, claimed in a recent newspaper interview that "Maastricht means more immigration, more crime, more unem-ployment and more taxes." He said that the treaty, approved by the 12 EC political lead-

LONDON: 'No' Vote Means No Delors and Maybe a Break on Rates

pect of change, of breaking out of the stright-jacket of the current system.

It is a system that many economists say has

not simply quashed economic activity across

Europe but has recently sent the currencies of even the weakest of EC nations, tied as they

are to the Deutsche mark, soaring against the

dollar. In the process it has damaged the one

great hope of many European economies, that of export-led growth.

"A 'no' vote would provide an excuse to get

us off the hook of the exchange rate mechanism," said Mr. Neild. He said he believed

that once the French voters bury Maastricht,

a realignment of currencies within the ex-change-rate mechanism of the European

Monetary System would be all but inevitable.

Some go so far as to predict that by revaluing

the German currency upwards, inflationary pressures in Germany would be eased enough

to allow the Bundesbank to cut interest rates.

nents, however, is that deprived of its goal of

eventual union, the whole integration process

could not simply be stopped but thrown into

reverse. Even existing institutions, such as the

exchange-rate mechanism, could be weak-

What worries even some Maastricht oppo-

and monetary union is that it offers the pros- ened. "ERM draws its life and vitality from

ers last December after a year of negotiations, "was concocted secretly in the offices of internationalist technocrats and the dens of nternational financiers." Supporters of the Maastricht agreement

fear that France stands to lose the most if its voters reject the treaty. François Perigot, president of the French Vational Employers Association, said

Wednesday the Maastricht treaty was an "essential step" in building a stronger Europe, which "constitutes our only chance of adapt ing our society and its enterprises to a totally

nternational economy."

Jean-Paul Betbeze, director of economic research at Credit Lyonnais, said Germany would be a "greater winner" if France rejected the agreement than if it approved the plan for creating a single currency by the end of the decade. "We are currently living in a monetary system imposed by Germany," said Mr. Betbeze. "If France votes 'no,' we will lose the opportunity to have a greater role in a common monetary system.

Maastricht; if it is knocked down, it is a

recipe for instability," said Jim Murphy at the Henley Center for Forecasting in Lon-

for Britain, many specialists are convinced that left to its own devices, Britain would

only do worse. "The history of British mone-

tary policy since the 1970's has not been a

happy one," said Mr. Britton.
But as difficult as it may be to contemplate

a derailing of European union, many observ-

ers here argue that Maastricht faces a bleak

future irrespective of the French vote. Mr. Murphy referred to Maastricht's terrible tim-

ing, saying that this "most lavish and expen-

sive plan for integration was launched just at the time when economic growth was falter-

With support for integration weaking even in Germany there is a growing sense that if the French do not kill it, somebody else will,

although there are no other referendums scheduled, leaving it to governments. "Voting

'no' will remove more uncertainty than a 'yes

vote since sooner or later unification will

stumble over some obstacle or other," insist-

As damaging as that German lead has been

ship in an epic duel in 1972, said, "I with contemporary chess theory. think I missed the best plan. Bobby had a nice line and eventually I was "He is actually trying to improve on current theory," he said. "It For the chess world, the question seems he has his own ideas about is whether Mr. Fischer, who has not

played a professional match since 1972 because of a falling out with the International Chess Federation, has allowed his formidable talents to deteriorate during two decades as a recluse.

made, he said, "I wouldn't like to

say. We're going to be playing a lot

hours into the match.

of chess."

Mr. Fischer chose the Ruy Locording to chess experts is a well- a resurrection.

FISCHER Final position

defined strategy that allowed both players to settle comfortably into their games.

Mr. Spassky, from whom Mr. Fischer took the world champion-Margeir Petursson, an Icelandic grandmaster, said it was evident Mr. Fischer had been keeping up

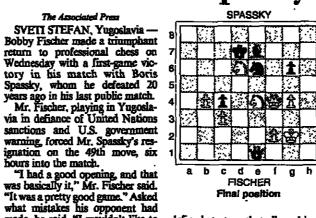
this opening, and they seem to be southern city of Carpentras. absolutely sound."

Srecko Nedeljkovic, chess grandmaster and former coach of the Yugoslav chess Olympics team, said no chess buff could doubt who was at the board, "He is the real Fischer, according to the moves," z, or Spanish, opening, which ac- he said. "This is really some sort of

'Real' Fischer Returns

With Defeat of Spassky

SVETI STEFAN, Yugoslavia -



abcdeigh

China Expels American

BELIING - A day after arresting the first pro-democracy leader to return to China since the Tian-

The Foreign Ministry issued a two-sentence statement saying that Ross Terrill, a China expert based in Boston, was asked to leave China immediately because of "actions incompatible with his status as a

tourist." Mr. Terrill was an adviser to Shen Tong, a former leader of the 1989 pro-democracy protests, who

month from exile in the United States and was arrested hours be-

Shen, Qi Dafang and Qian Liyun, were arrested with him. Authorities

Mr. Terrill, who is best known for his biographies of Mao Zedong and Mao's wife, Jiang Qing, was a member of the advisory board of the China for Democracy Fund. After Mr. Shen's arrest, he briefed Western journalists on Mr. Shen's plans to open a branch in Beijing,

Who Aided Dissident

anmen Square crackdown, China on Wednesday expelled an Ameri-can scholar who had advised the

was arrested Tuesday. Mr. Shen, 24, returned last fore he was to announce the establishment of a Beijing branch of his U.S.-based human rights group, the Democracy for China Fund. Two Chinese associates of Mr.

have not commented on their

Iraq Nuclear Effort Is 'at Zero,' UN Says North America A rice weekend is in store from Toronto to New York and Washington, D.C., this coming holiday weekend. Is in store for coming holiday weekend. We weekend is in store for coming holiday weekend. We weekend is in store for coming holiday weekend. We weekend is in store for coming holiday weekend. We weekend is in store for coming holiday weekend. We weekend is in store for southeast conditions will rule in Chicago through Saturday. With showers and Parks will be corp. Southeast Europe. London and Parks will be corp. Friday and milder. A few thunders coast from Vancouver to Los Angeles will be day.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BAGHDAD — Allied bombing during the Gulf War and the subsequent activities of United Nations weapons inspectors have rendered Iraq's nuclear program harmless, a UN inspector said Wednesday.

The inspector, Maurizio Zifferero of Italy, head of the latest nuclear inspection team to visit Iraq, said at the end of his second day in the field that the Iraqi nuclear program "stands at zero now."

Iraq has consistently denied trying to develop nuclear weapons, but admitted carrying out nuclear arms-related research.

Mr. Zifferero's inspection occurred at a time that Iraq was chaling under an aircraft exclusion zone imposed in the south by Gulf War allies. The United States, Britain and France, policing the area, had warned of military action if Baghdad impeded the inspection. Iraq's nuclear sites were the tar-

get of raids by the U.S.-led coali-tion during the 1991 war, which led to the expulsion of Baghdad's troops from Kuwait. Mr. Zifferero said Iraq's decision Iraq Sentences Briton

to halt its nuclear work was a factor in his declaration that the program was now finished.

higher political level to stop these statement.

activities and say they have neu-tralized, themselves, equipment and material which have been involved in this activity," he said.
"This we have verified."

The Iraqi president, Saddam Hussem, said Wednesday that he was arming tribesmen in the southem marshes to help them fight infiltrators from Iran who were taking advantage of Western air cover over Iraq's Shiite south

"We are sending a lot of weap-ons to the tribes," he said. In Jakarta, where he was attending the meeting of the Nonaligned Movement, Vice President Take Yassin Ramadan said that Iraq refused to rule out military confrontation with the West.

Asked if Iraq was willing to clash with the United States and its allies, Mr. Ramadan said: "If they continue with the violation of Iraqi airspace and preventing Iraqi planes from flying over the region, then we do not rule this out. How could I rule out a military clash when a party comes and occupies another country?" (Reuters, AP)

An Iraqi court has sentenced a Briton. Michael Wainwright, to 10 was now finished.

"They have stated many times to us that they have decided at the London, quoting a Foreign Office

WORLD BRIEFS

Tajikistan Leader Reported Deposed

Moscow (Reuters) — The president of Tajikistan, Rakhmon Nabiyev, facing a simmering civil war in the south of his country, has been

removed from power, a statement on Tailk radio said Wednesday.

The statement, monitored by the BBC, said the parliamentary leader—
ship and the cabinet had no confidence in Mr. Nabiyev, who was elected in November. Mr. Nabiyev's whereabouts have been unknown since armed consistence confidence on Mr. School parliamentary leader armed opposition militants occupied his official residence in the capital, Dushanbe, on Monday and took up to 20 hostages, including government

Mr. Nabiyev has consistently accused opponents of being guided by Islamic fundamentalists linked to Afghanistan or Iran. The opposition in Tajikistan, a broad coalition ranging from parliamentary democrats to Islamic groupings, accesses Mr. Nabyev of being a tyrant who falsified islamic groupings, accesses Mr. Nabyev of being a tyrant who falsified islamic groupings, accesses Mr. Nabyev of being a tyrant who falsified islamic groupings, accesses the navigation of the group operation the metal of the formal loyalities of the group operation the metal of the formal countries of the group operation of the metal operation. loyalties of the group occupying the residence were not clear. The formal opposition front denied responsibility for the action.

Ex-Polish Leader and Wife Are Slain

WARSAW (AP) - A former Communist prime minister of Foland. Piotr Jaroszewicz, and his wife were found murdered in their suburban.

Warsaw home on Wednesday.

An Interior Ministry spokesman said Mr. Jaroszewicz was found hanged and his body showed signs of torture, the Polish press agency PAP said. His wife was killed by a shot from a hunting rifle, the spokesman said. There was no indication of motive. A special committee was

established to investigate.

Mr. Jaroszewicz, 82, was prime minister from 1970 to 1980, resigning several months before the August 1980 strikes that gave birth to Solidarity, the first free trade union in the Soviet bloc. He was a political from Edward Gierek, the Communist Party leader. Both were expelled from the party in 1981 and blamed for the collapse of the economy that fueled

Yeltsin Takes Tough Stand on Kurils MOSCOW (Reuters) — President Boris N. Yeltsin said Wednesday that now was not a suitable time to hand over four disputed islands to Japan. He made the remarks as he awaited the Japanese foreign minister. Michio Watanabe, for a meeting prior to Mr. Yeltsin's visit to Tokyo later

Mr. Yeltsin asked rhetorically whether Russia should "give away" the off northern Japan, which were seized by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II but are claimed by Japan. "Politically, it is not the time for

Russia to do this," he said. The dispute has long tainted relations between Moscow and Tokyo, and blocks Japanese economic aid to and investment in Russia. Mr. Watanabe said this week that Tokyo had not relaxed its position on the islands, which Japan calls its Northern Territories and which Russians

know as the Kurils. **Quake Kills at Least 30 in Nicaragua**

MASACHAPA, Nicaragua (AP) — Dozens of people were missing on Wednesday after tidal waves triggered by a powerful earthquake in the Pacific devastated Nicaragua's west coast, killing at least 30 people and leaving hundreds homeless. Officials feared the death toll would rise

rapidly.

The quake, which measured 7 on the Richter scale, struck at 6:16 P.M. on Tuesday and was centered 120 kilometers (75 miles) southwest of Managua, according to the National Earthquake Information Center in Golden, Colorado. It was followed by two strong aftershocks. Fearing more aftershocks, officials on Wednesday evacuated thousands of people from low-lying areas.

France Vows a Desecration Inquiry

PARIS (AP) — The French interior minister said Wednesday that he would fully investigate the desecration of a Jewish cemetery in eastern France, the worst such incident in more than two years.

The desecrations over the weekend were followed on Tuesday by a fire that heavily damaged a synagogue in the same region. The police arrested a drifter suspected of setting the blaze.

In a telegram to Jewish leaders after the desecrations, Interior Minister

na telegram to Jewish leaders after the desecrations, interior Minister Paul Quiles pledged "the mobilization of all my services in the search for the guilty." President François Mitterrand joined Mr. Quiles and Integration Minister Kofi Yamgnane in denouncing the vandalism over the weekend against nearly 200 graveatones at the Jewish cemetery in Herdisheim, near the German border. It was the worst such incident since May 1990, when vandals violated dozens of Jewish graves in the

President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia will visit Beijing in mid-December, China announced Wednesday. (Reners)
Slovakia's parliament has approved a draft constitution, taking another step toward the split of Czechoslovakia into two states. (Reners)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Greece is bracing for a 24-hour general strike Thursday in which morethan a million people are expected to stop work to protest a government

austenty plan. (Reuters)

The European Community has backed down on efforts to make Britain end all regular frontier checks of travelers who are citizens of other EC countries, EC Vice President Martin Bangemann said Wednesday in

Air Tanzania has suspended plans to start scheduled flights to South Africa for lack of aircraft, the Kiswahili daily Uhuru newspaper reported Wendesday in Dar es Salaam.



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FRANKFURT: Rejection Would Let EC Tackle Other Problems

(Continued from page 1)

now wary of appearing expansionistic. The root of unrest in France - as well as in Germany, where xenophobic riots have erupted in economically depressed eastern areas - is seen as voters' growing sense of alienation from the political classes in Paris. Brussels and Bonn. President François Mit-terrand of France "embodies the political establishment," said Erwin Grandinger, a political analyst at Nomura Research Institute Deutschland. The same is true of Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, whose popularity

has fallen sharply. "Most French - and most Germans don't realize they have already sacrificed their sovereignty to the EC," said Mr. Grandinger. He pointed out that about half of all current national regulations are drafted in

Valérie Guerin-Sendelbach, an analyst of French-German relations at the German

French rejection of Maastricht could destabilize Germany's leading political parties, all of which have supported Masswicht.

ironically, some analysts said an upset to German politicians' complacency would be welcome. "There could be a real debate about Europe in Germany," said Ms. Guerin-Sen-delbach. Unlike Denmark, Ireland and France, Germany plans to ratify the Maastricht treaty without a public referendum despite numerous polls that show widespread angst over plans to replace the Dentsche

mark with a common European currency. But few German observers are outright pleased by the possibility of Maastricht's failure. While the country — and Europe — could indirectly benefit from an act of "creative destruction," the uncertainties associated with a French rejection are immense.

"All the things we trusted might be called

into question if the French say 'no,' " said

Rainer Veit, senior economist at Deutsche

Bank Research. He was referring to the

Foreign Policy Association in Bonn, said a promise of fixed exchange rates and harmoni-

zation of European fiscal and monetary poli-

means a lot to big companies, he said, noting that 70 percent of German exports go to other European countries, including around 15 percent to France.

have the courage to begin unity talks anew. But even such a political earthquake could be survived, he said. Ironically, the French, "They might say a 40-year special relation-ship with Germany is worth saving and French-German cooperation might blossom even more than before," he said.

The prospect of a single EC currency

Mr. Grandinger of Nomura, one of the more pessimistic observers surveyed, said a 'no' vote would be catastrophic for European cooperation. "Even that little which has been accomplished would shrivel and die," he said. He predicted a 5- to 10-year period of European do-nothingness before politicians would

having rejected a greater interdependence with all their neighbors, might cling all the more to their relationship with Germany.

هكذا من الأصل

CAMPAIGN '92 / SIFTING THE PAST FOR

Democrats 'Amazed' as the Money Pours in

WASHINGTON — Democrats are increasingly upbeat about how much money they will raise for the fall campaign against President George Bush.

Last week, Bill Clinton and Al Gore Jr. raised about \$3 million

that will be used by state parties during the next two months.

Mr. Climton and Mr. Bush each received about \$55 million from the U.S. Treasury to finance their campaigns, but both parties raise considerably more than that for get-out-the-vote and other activities

Less than two months ago, Democratic officials said they would have trouble raising as much this year as Michael S. Dukakis raised in 1988, but Mickey Kantor, chairman of Mr. Clinton's campaign, said it was now possible they will exceed Mr. Dukakis's efforts. He estimated that the Democrats could raise up to \$45 million. "It's just

amazing," Mr. Kantor said.

Mr. Kantor said direct mail fund-raising jumped dramatically after the California primary and has continued apace through the summer. Last week, Mr. Clinton and Mr. Gore raised more than \$1 million in Tennessee, and campaign officials said Mr. Gore had brought a significant fund-raising capability to the campaign. (WP)

Job Training Works Way Up to Major Issue

WASHINGTON — In offering a comprehensive skills and educa-tion plan for workers, the Bush administration has joined in a debate over an issue that has grown in importance during the presidential

Bill Clinton detailed several months ago an apprenticeship and training proposal that is more ambitious and has its financing more

clearly spelled out than the Bush plan.

Still, the administration's proposal is a significant expansion in an area where the government already spends \$18 billion a year on 60 programs administered by half a dozen agencies.

In addition to tripling the money the Labor Department now spends on retraining workers, the administration seeks to establish a school-to-work program involving one million young people. Parts of the plan were proposed in limited from in April, but Congress did not act on the proposal.

"This is a new national commitment to job training." President Bush said in announcing his plan at a technical school in Union,

The Clinton forces responded by calling Mr. Bush's plan imitative and unfinanced, and questioned the president's commitment. (NYT)

Labor Won't Press Clinton, Now, on Trade

WASHINGTON - As the AFL-CIO prepared to endorse Bill Clinton, the president of the federation, Lane Kirkland, made clear that labor would not press the Arkansas governor for commitments on details of the proposed North American Free Trade Agreement until after the election.

"It makes sense to wait until he's fully informed" on the details of the recently negotiated trade agreement," Mr. Kirkland said in an interview with reporters. He repeatedly refused to be pinned down on what position labor expected from Mr. Clinton in exchange for its

Quote-Unquote

which is rather and Wife beg

leb Bush. President Bush's son and the Bush-Quayle campaign chairman for Florida, on criticism that the administration was slow to react to the hurricane devastation in South Florida: "You know, a lot of this complaint has to do with politics, I'm afraid, and politics needs to be put aside for a moment." (IHT)

Away From the Hustings

• California's 64-day budget deadlock ended when Governor Pete Wilson and the legislature approved a compromise plan that slashed school spending and made deep curts across state government to close a \$10.7 billion shortfall.

 The Massachusetts Institute of Technology violated a federal ban on price fixing by sharing financial aid information with Ivy League colleges and using it to put together aid offers to students, a federal

 NASA may have to delay a planned space shuttle launching Sept.
 because technicians have been unable to repair a valve on the Endeavour's external fuel tank, a spokesman said.

A moderate earthquake shook southwestern Utah, causing minor damage to buildings and knocking objects off shelves. It measured 5.9 on the Richter scale. No injuries were reported.

• Mayor Maynard Jackson of Atlanta underwent heart surgery, receiving six blood vessel bypasses during the four-hour operation.

Mr. Jackson, 54, was in stable condition, doctors said. • People seeking U.S. asylum still face tortnons delays before

learning their fate, despite efforts to speed up the process, according to the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights in Washington. Mercury levels in Great Lakes fish are rising rapidly and may be growing in other parts of the country as well, according to two mental advocacy groups, Clean Water Action and the Clean

• Randy Weaver, a white supremacist who surrendered after a deadly 11-day siege at his mountaintop cabin, pleaded not guilty in Boise, Idaho, to charges of assaulting a U.S. marshal.

House Banking Scandal: 2 Incumbents Play It Again in Iowa

By Clifford Krauss
New York Times Service
WATERLOO, Iowa — The House bank scandal is being replayed in a fierce contest here between two incumbents who clashed in the partisan war affair unleashed in

On one side is Representative Jim Nussie, 32, a conservative first-term Republican who is known for putting a paper grocery bag over his head on the House floor to underscore his ourrage over congressional perquisites and overdrawn

allotment of House seats from six to five, has forced him into a tight race with Dave R. Nagle, 49, a liberal who prides himself on his close ties to the House Democratic Justice Department subpoena of the House stagmant economy.

bank records of all members, charging that the action was an infringement of the sepa-ration of powers between Congress and the

In a speech of rare candor, Mr. Nagle said that the lawmakers were obliged to protect the constitutional separation of powers between the executive and legisla-tive branches. He concluded by saying that when Congress was pushed by misguided constituents, "public opinion be damned."

The broad fault line between the Republican and Democrat will clearly test how hecking accounts.

Iowa voters view Congress, as part of the Reapportionment, which reduced Iowa's problem or part of the solution for the nation's economic malaise. While Mr. Nussie tells voters, "I'm running on the platform that we have to start saying 'No' "
to reduce the \$4 trillion national debt, Mr. leadership. The three-term Democrat also Nagle offers a vision of com price supattracted attention during the House bank ports, highway expansion and dam- and affair by asking the chamber to resist a bridge-repair projects to stimulate Iowa's

Almost everywhere Mr. Nussle goes, he the bullet. "One person can put a bag on hears comments about his paper bag, his head and make a difference," Mr. which is seen by some as a sophomoric Nussle said, repeating a "lead or leave".

Nussle said, repeating a "lead or leave". stunt but by others as an effective tactic in pledge to retire from Congress in 1996 an effort to close the House bank and unless the annual budget deficit is cut in expose members who abused checking

At a collee shop near New Hampton, he was greeted by Ray McDermott, 78, a motel owner who placed a grocery bag next to his plate of eggs. "Here's your working suit," he said, pointing to the bag, "You say the Democrats have ruined the country by running Congress for 38 years, but the first 26 were pretty good. You should be ashamed of your party."

Mr. Nussle patiently talked with the man and appeared to impress several passcrs-by.

At a vocational school in Mason City, he told students he had voted against a costly education appropriations bill because it was time politicians had the courage to bite

Mr. Nagle said that if the race were decided on the issue of congressional reform he would lose, although he overdrew his House bank account a mere four times over 39 months. "I will win," he said, "if the economy is the main issue."

Calling the race "a choice between anger and hope," Mr. Nagle took his campaign last week to a ceremony opening a new low-income housing project, a women's rights rally and a machinists union hall where he quoted Franklin D. Roosevelt and told voters they needed an activist

Complaining to the workers that Republican policies have eroded the manufacturing sector, education and health care, Mr

How do we respond to that? With a government that trains the workers and steps

Bud Sanders, 51, a union steward, liked what he heard. "We look for people who understand our needs," he said. "Nussle doesn't. He might as well walk around with

a sack on his head."

Later, Mr. Nagle was at a chemical company picnic. After reminding more than 200 employees and their families of how he successfully lobbied the Czechslovak government to drop an application for an import fee waiver on a chemical also made by the lowa plant, he walked up and down-the tables greating waters. a sack on his head."

the tables greeting voters.

Keith Oldham said that his wife, a receptionist with the company, probably would have lost her job had it not been for the congressman's efforts. "I like Nussle for making his point the way he did," he said." "but I suppose I'm going to have to vote for Nagle because he helped my family."

An Uncle of Clinton May Have Helped Him to Skirt Draft

By William C. Rempel Los Angeles Times Service
LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas —

Despite statements by Bill Clinton, the Democratic presidential nominee, that he "never received any unusual or favorable treatment" to avoid being drafted during the Vietnam War, he may have benefited from an effort by his nucle, an Arkansas auto dealer, to delay his military induction.

Mr. Clinton said he was unaware of any such effort by his uncle. According to Henry M. Britt, a former Republican candidate for governor of Arkansas and lawyer for Mr. Clinton's late uncle, the effort produced the offer of a naval reserve assignment created especially for him in 1968 when no existing reserve slots were open in his hometown unit. Mr. Clinton did not accept the offer, which would have kept him from the draft.

Mr. Britt, who was the attorney for Raymond Clinton, Bill Clinton's uncle, said that the assignment was solicited in part to buy time while the local draft board was urged to let Mr. Clinton, a Rhodes Scholar, attend graduate school in

The elder Clinton, a Hot Springs car dealer who had politically ties, later said that the draft board meant giving favorable treatment.

"was handled" successfully, according to Mr. Britt.

Shortly before graduating from Georgetown University in the spring of 1968, Mr. Clinton was reclassified 1-A (ready for induction) on March 20 by his Hot Springs draft board. It appeared that the inture Arkansas governor was the only man of his prime draft age classified 1-A by that board in 1968 whose pre-induction physical examination was put off for 101/2 months - more than twice as long as anyone else's and more than five times longer than most area men of

comparable eligibility.
That delay enabled Mr. Clinton to enroll at Oxford in the autumn of 1968 and complete his first year of study.

Shown those statistics, Robert Corrado — the only surviving Hot Springs draft board member from that period - concluded that Mr. Clinton's treatment was unusual. Mr. Corrado, who, like Mr. Britt, is a Republican, said the only expla-nation for the long delay would be some form of preferential treat-

"But I wasn't privy to the details," Mr. Corrado said. There was nothing illegal in these

One function of local draft prominent friends in both the boards was to use discretion in un-Democratic and Republican par-usual circumstances, even if that

Mr. Clinton speaking to a group of senior citizens in Macon, Georgia, during a tour concentrating on Southern states. The controversy over Mr. Clinton's draft record has less to do with his efforts to avoid an unpopular war and more to do with ques-

tions of whether his statements as a

political figure have been candid or

The presidential candidate has not mentioned the lobbying role of his uncle or the offer of a naval reserve slot

complete.

Mr. Clinton said Tuesday that he "never received any unusual or favorable treatment" to avoid the

draft and that he knew nothing of man of the three-man draft panel. his uncle's efforts to delay his in-the late William S. (Bill) Arm-noyed "something terrible" by duction or per him in a reserve unit. Strong, once held back Mr. Clin-what he regarded as a request for duction or get him in a reserve unit.

Strong, once held back Mr. Clintis's all news to me," Mr. Clinton's file with the explanation that ton said while campaigning in Bal-

"We've got to give him time" to go

timore. "I've known the guy for 30 to Oxford, where the term began in wars. He's never said anything to the fall of 1968.

We ve gut to give min time to get in the fall of 1968.

Mr. Corrado said, Mr. Clinton's draft file was routinely held back. me about it, ever."

Mr. Corrado also said that he
Campaigning Wednesday in
Maryland, Mr. Clinton declined to
discuss the subject further, saying,
"I said all I'm going to say about it

Let night."

Mr. Corrado also said that he
was called by an aide to then-Senator. J. W. Fulbright, urging him and
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exam until Feb. 3, 1969, when he Clinton out of the draft so he could

Mr. Corrado said he was art-

Through the remainder of 1963;

In Miami's Wreckage, a Record of Shoddy Building Practices

By William Booth shington Post Service

MIAMI - Poking through piles of lumber that once were tidy subdivisions, engineers here are finding widespread evidence that corners were cut in the construction boom of the 1980s, contributing to colossal structural failures that caused dwellings to implode during last week's hurricane.

For want of a threepenny nail, a metal strap was lost; for want of a strap, the truss was lost; for want of a truss, the roof blew

"There is just so much shoddy, quick, careless construction," said Zvonimir Belfranin, a structural engineer who toured damaged neighborhoods. Dade County has one of the strictest

building codes in the United States, far surpassing those in the rest of Florida and on the Gulf and East coasts, where much of America's building boom occurred during the 1970s and 1980s. It calls for dwellings to endure winds of 120 miles an hour (195 kilometers an hours), a compromise made in 1957 to balance the need for affordable

housing against nature's ability to destroy. And so it went in a gigantic domino at least 35,000 homes are uninhabitable in miles an hour and gusts of at least 164 miles an hour and gusts of at least 164 Dade County eight days after the storm. As miles an hour. Even if every building in recently as Monday, estimates had put that South Florida strictly adhered to the code. South Florida strictly adhered to the code, there would have been substantial damage.

Considering that the storm leveled about roof in the Country Walk development. wood. In many cases, the staples were 165 square miles (425 square kilometers) of Mr. Morales said more than 100 residents crooked and skewed, so they worked loose. South Florida, engineers and architects here are asking what would happen if Tampa, New Orleans or Houston, with far less stringent building codes, were to take a

During much of the 1980s, Florida was the nation's fastest growing state. In Miami, much of the new development was focused south of downtown, the areas hardest hit.

Engineers who toured the wreckage found many homes built to code. But they also found many structures where shortcuts were employed and sloppy construction was the rule.

"Our house just blew apart," said Joe Morales, who stood on his soggy carpet and showed a visitor the gaping hole in his

have expressed interest in joining a classaction suit that will seek to prove shoddy construction. A Dade County building inspector

tacked a notice on the front door declaring the property "unfit for human habitation." Mr. Morales and his insurance company must rebuild from the ground up. Architects and engineers said that build-

ing inspection was lax and that many homes that met code standards did so with inferior construction. For example, building codes here allow use of staples. So staples, which are fast and cheap, were widely used.

"I wouldn't want to live in a house stapled together, but that's just what people were living in," said James Millas, a professor of architecture at the University of

Miami. "In architecture, everything con-

nects to everything. Somebody skimps on a

part, the quality of one component fails, and suddenly the whole house falls apart." Engineers also reported seeing marty homes whose roof trusses were not anchored securely to outside walls. In a common scenario, a garage door or window would burst, wind would rush through the house and the roof and its supporting truss would be raised and hurled aside.

During the storm, the city was raining However, for a staple to work as well as a tiles. Many had been applied with just a flat-head nail, it must be sunk directly into dab of cement that did not hold.

U.S. Presses Nicaragua on Slow-Motion Reform

By John M. Goshko Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The State

Department has voiced its sharpest public criticism of President Violeta Barrios de Chamorro in the 21/2 years since she was elected, and said it was sending an official delegation to investigate "far-reaching she is moving too slowly to bring about reform The department's move came in

response to a report written by Re-

publican staff members of the Sen-

ate Foreign Relations Committee

and prepared at the request of the

panel's senior Republican member, Senator Jesse Helms of North Car-

The report said that Mrs. Chamorro is a figurehead, with real power shared by her son-in-law, Antonio Lacayo Oyanguren, the minister of the presidency, and General Humberto Ortega Saavedra, the head of the army and brother of Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the former Sandinista president.

As a result of that alliance, the report said, the Sandinistas still control the army, police, courts, intelligence services and other important government offices.

When Mrs. Chamorro defeated

Mr. Ortega and the Marxist-orient-ed Sandinistas in 1990, the Bush administration hailed the election as "a triumph for democracy" and unted a substantial aid pro-

gram. In recent months, however, the State Department, responding largely to pressure from Mr. Helms, has held up \$104 million in aid approved by Congress for the liscal year ending Sept. 30.

Recently, Mr. Lacayo and the

U.S. State Department reached a secret agreement under which the Chamorro government would fire a number of Sandinista police commanders and make other changes in the police in exchange for the fracing of \$50 million of the aid. But Senate sources said release of the Republican staff report on Monday was intended to signal that Mr. Helms wanted a far more

congressional conservatives, said it now seemed unlikely that any aid Sandinistas. He also voiced con-would be released until the Cha-cern about allegations that former morro government took additional contras - the U.S.-supported resteps to mollify Mr. Helms. "We take the issues raised by the

report seriously," said Richard A. Boucher, the State Department Bush administration was concerned about Mrs. Chamorro's re-cord on property rights, judicial reform, civilian control of the police and army and economic re-

Mr. Boucher said the United States was unhappy with the slow pace of efforts to resolve the claims

tration was reluctant to antagonize of Americans and others whose bels who fought the Sandinistas during the 1980s — had been tortured and murdered.

A delegation headed by John F. spokesman. He added that the Maisto, deputy assistant secretary of state for Central American affairs, is expected to go to Managua

Mr. Boucher credited Mrs. Chamorro with a number of reforms, including an end to press censor-ship and hyperinflation. But he added, "Much more must be

Georgia Anti-Segregationist Is Dead

Takes Turn for the Worse By Lawrence K. Altman

Recipient of Baboon Liver

New York Times Service NEW YORK - The first recipient of a baboon liver has taken a

turn for the worse and his prognosis is guarded, according to doctors at the University of Pittsburgh. The serious setback began Friday when the patient went into shock about an hour after undergoing a diagnostic X-ray procedure that involved manipulation of the bile ducts with needles and injection of a chemical, according to the surgeon in charge, John J.

Since then, the patient's liver function has steadily worsened, but the precise cause of the complication is undetermined, Dr. Fung

Among the possibilities are infection resulting from manip of the bile ducts; a syndrome affecting the liver, kidneys and blood; damage from shock; an unusual type of rejection; and reaction to the chemical used in the X-rays.

"We don't understand the entire picture and do not have a firm

diagnosis," said Andreas Tzakis, a member of the surgical team.

The patient is a 35-year-old man whose identity is being withheld at his request. Doctors had reported him to be recovering well since he received a baboon liver June 28.

By Wolfgang Saxon

sweeping purge. State Department officials, noting that the adminis-

New York Times Service Chief Justice Charles L. Weltner of the Georgia Supreme Court, who as a young congressman sacri-ficed a promising political career by defying his state's segregationist Democratic leadership, died of cancer Monday in Atlanta. He was

Justice Weltner was best known as one of the moderates who helped steer the South out of a period of racial turmoil and social The leading legislation of his

first term in Congress was the mile-stone Civil Rights Act of 1964, Justice Weltner at first opposed it, but he had changed his mind by the time a Senate version was sent to the House for a vote that July. Standing before an astonished House chamber, he said his conscience demanded he support the

"We in the South face some difficult decisions," he said. "We can offer resistance and defiance, with their harvest of strife and tumult.

We can suffer continued demon-strations, with their wake of vio-lence and disorder. Or we can acknowledge this measure as the law of the land." He was one of only seven Southerners in the House to vote for the

It was the 1966 election that ended Justice Weltner's political career. The Democratic nominee for Georgia governor that year was Lester G. Maddox, a segregationist who ran a race-baiting campaign that used the civil rights legislation to rouse the fears of white voters.

Justice Welmer won his primary but balked at complying with the state Democratic Party's requirement that its candidates sign a pledge of loyalty.

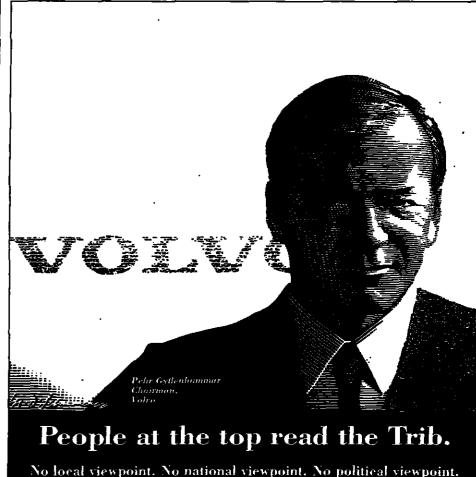
Head of Dana Foundation New York Times Service Robert N. Kreidler, 62, the president of the Charles A. Dana Foundation, died Sunday in New York

after a long illness.

The foundation, which has assets of \$218 million, is active mainly in the areas of education and health. Antoinette M. Kraushaar, 89, the owner of one of New York's oldest art galleries, died Sunday in New

Felix Guattari, 62, a psychoanalyst who was active in leftist politics, died of a heart attack Fri-

Erich Bielka-Karltreu, 84, a former foreign minister of Austria and a diplomat for more than four decades, died Tuesday in Vienna He was foreign minister from 1974 to 1976 in the Socialist government of Bruno Kreisky.



No local viewpoint. No national viewpoint. No political viewpoint. Simply a balanced editing of the news

> for people with a stake in international affairs. Herald Eribune

Treaty Negotiators Take a Landmark Step Toward Banning Chemical Weapons

By Michael R. Gordon New York Timer Service WASHINGTON — Negotiators have completed a landmark agreement that would ban

the production, use and stockpiling of chemical weapons and are preparing to submit it to the United Nations for endorsement, senior administration officials said. Still, even with the expected agreement,

significant obstacles remain before the treaty can fulfill its promise of ridding the world of poison gas.

The treaty negotiations, which have plod-ded along with relatively little fanfare for

Disarmament meets in Geneva.

The United States has pushed for the accord, and hopes that the committee will give its unanimous endorsement. But even without it, Bush administration officials do not expect any members to block the committee from formally transmitting it to the United Nations so that the accord can be signed in Paris early next year.

"There was certainly considerable doubt that we would ever see it come to fruition," Charles C. Flowerree, the chief U.S. negotia-tor in 1980 and 1981, said. The accord, he

more than 20 years, are expected to close on Thursday, when the 38-nation Committee on international scene in response to chemical believed to possess chemical weapons might not initially sign the accord. weapons.

At least two important questions remain to be answered. "One big remaining issue is who is going to join," said Elisa D. Harris, a specialist on chemical weapons at the Brookings Institution. "To what extent is the treaty going to encompass most of the alleged proli-feraters? The second issue is whether the major possessors of chemical weapons, particularly Russia, are capable of destroying their stocks in the time required."

A senior administration official said that as many as half of the more than 20 countries

China, for example, has not said whether it will. Arab nations have previously indicated that they may not sign if Israel refuses to give up its nuclear weapons. Pakistan is also thought to be unlikely to sign, at least at first.

Moscow has endorsed a ban on chemical weapons, but Russian arms negotiators have complained that the agreement will cost too much to put into effect and have proposed that other countries pay for more of the cost of monitoring the destruction of the vast Russian stockpile of chemical weapons.

Despite the remaining obstacles, adminis-

significant breakthrough. The agreement will fill a long-standing gap in the effort to stop the spread of weapons of mass destruction. Although the use of poison gas is banned under a 1925 treaty, there has been been no ban on the production, testing and stockpiling

Countries that initially refuse to sign may later be induced to do so, administration officials say. And even if Libya and other nations with chemical weapons refuse to join the ban, it will at least be clear that this would violate an internationally recognized taboo.

After the agreement is transmitted to the

United Nations, the General Assembly is expected to pass a resolution endorsing the agreement. According to current plan, the treaty would be signed in Paris in January.

The treaty would go into force two years after the accord is opened for signature or six months after 65 nations have both signed and ratified the next whichever is later.

ratified the pact, whichever is later. The accord has several main provisions, among them the banning of the development, production or export of chemical weapons. All signers would be obliged to destroy their stocks of poison gas by 2005. If a country runs into technical problems, it may ask for a

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With suipers nearby Wednesday, children in Sarajevo carted home wood flooring to be used for fuel.

NATO Agrees to Bosnia Force

BRUSSELS - The North Atlantic Treaty Organization agreed Wednesday to offer 6,000 troops and other support to the United Nations in protecting aid deliveries

Secretary-General Manfred Wörner said after a meeting of representatives from NATO's 16 members that military contingency plans for the protection of relief convoys would be handed over to the UN and to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Eu-

agreed to back a plan to escort relief convoys with a light force of around 6,000 troops under UN command. "Now it's up to the UN to decide what it wants to do," said one NATO source.

put their siege guns around Sarajevo under UN supervision Wednesday, saying that Mr. Panic had sold

(Reuters, AP)

day, but made clear they could still be fired in self-defense.

the Serbian Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, ordered the move after international peace talks in London last week. The talks are to continue in Geneva on Thursday.

Colonei Kommen Zarkovic, a kesman for Serbian forces, said that UN monitoring would not pre-vent the guns, which have pounded Sarajevo's 380,000 inhabitants for five months, from being used in

The Socialist Party in Belgrade dropped its attack on Milan Panic, the Yugoslav prime minister, and told its deputies not to support a compound in the southwest subparliamentary no-confidence vote urbs of Sarajevo said shells began

The Socialists, backed by the af-In Sarajevo, rebel Serbs said they filiated Radical Party, had made

out Serbia's interests in London last week.

But after an appeal by the Yugo-slav president, Dobrica Cosic, the Socialists said in a statement that its "leadership recommends to its deputies not to support the noconfidence vote."

The retreat represented a major victory for Mr. Panic after an hourlong appearance on Serbian television Tuesday night in which he defended his performance at the London talks.

Hours before UN forces were given supervision of the Serbian guns, their own headquarters came under sustained attack.

Journalists at the exposed UN falling at the rate of one a minute during intermittent attacks early Wednesday. There did not appear

Sarajevo Paper Still Delivers

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Through five republic.

months of nearly continuous bombardment, the only consumer item available here daily has been the newspaper Oslobodjenje. The staff now edits it in an atombomb shelter.

Above ground, most of the twin nine-story glass-and-steel towers of what was one of Bosnia's finest office complexes has been melted into a black glob by four major fires. All were started by artillery shells, which continue to pound the mins.

What used to be the ground-floor newsroom now lies directly under the guns of powerful Serb national-ist forces ringing the city. Using weapons ranging from tank cannon to night-vision rifles, Serb militiarnen fire round-the-clock at a range of 90 meters (100 yards) at whomever and whatever comes and goes from the

On Tuesday morning, the driver of a city garbage truck was found shumped behind the wheel on a nearby street, killed by a sniper's bullet. The distributors who once carried Oslobods bullet. The distributors who once carried Oslobods bullet. Sarajevo no longer come to work. The 700 newsstands that once sold it have been blown up or shattered by

Since no one else is willing to do it, Oslobodjenje — the word means liberation — is delivered and sold by the journalists who write and edit it. They toss bundles of papers into the trunks and rear seats of their bullet-riddled cars and sell them on the streets.

Like many of Sarajevo's prewar institutions, Oslobodienje was a place where members of Bosnia's three major communal groups — Slavic Muslims, Serbs and Croats — worked together and liked it that way. The

Oslobodjenje won Yugoslav's newspaper of the year award in 1989. Before the war, it took an independent editorial line that denounced the factional politics of Serb, Croat and Muslim nationalists.

Because its views influenced so many people in Bosnia, Oslobodjenje was a favorite whipping boy for all three nationalist groups. But once the war started, it was the heavily armed Serbs who shifted their attacks from rhetoric to high explosives.

Still, that did not alter Oslobodjenje's editorial support for an independent and multicultural Bosnia in which Serbs, Muslims and Croats could live

together.

The paper's daily appearance confounds the political philosophy of Radovan Karadzic, the leader of Serbs in Bosnia who claims that Serbs can no longer live in peace with Muslims and Croats.

"Why do they hate us? Because we symbolize a
Bosnia that they say is impossible," said Kernal Kurspahic, who is on leave from his position as Oslobodjenje's editor in chief. "We still have 30 percent Serbs"

— roughly the prewar percentage of Serbs in Bosnia — "with bylines in the paper every day. They really hate us for that."

Mr. Kurspahic's right leg was shattered in a car accident while he was on his way to the office. As is common in this gun-shy town, the car was going about 145 kilometers per hour (90 mph) to clude snipers. It collided with a police car. For the moment, Mr. Kurspahic, a Muslim, has turned daily control of the paper over to Gordana Knezevic, a Serb.

- BLAINE HARDEN

Ex-Stasi Agents Are Accused in Rostock Violence

BONN - Former East German

secret policemen were members of the rightist mobs that rioted for five nights in the Baltic port of Rostock last week, the newspaper Bild reported Wednesday.

Bild, quoting an Interior Ministry report, said four members of the Stasi Communist security police were detained among the hundreds of attackers who besieged a refugee hostel and battled riot policemen. It said three of the Stasi rioters had been from a special commando unit in Rostock disbanded after

nist rule in 1989 and paved the way for German unity a year later. "It seems the Stasi helped incite the riots to assault democracy," Erwin Marschewski, parliam domestic policy expert for Chan-cellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Party, said in an inter-

The Rostock neighborhood of drab apartment blocks rocked by the riots last week is home to many former Stasi and East German military officials, local officials have

unit in Rostock disbanded after peaceful protests ended CommuZöllick told the newspaper Der Ta-

gespiegel last week that there were also many harbor workers living there who had been hit hard by the collapse of Rostock's shipyards.

The news magazine Der Spiegel lieved that disgruntled former Stasi officers had secretly directed the riots, widely blamed on economic troubles and growing numbers of

The violence in Rostock, which

was followed by similar attacks where in Eastern Germany, was the latest upsurge in over a year of

Politicians have begun trading ccusations over blame for the racist flare-ups and have called for quick action to tighten Germany's liberal laws for foreigners seeking

The opposition Social Demo-crats and Greens charged Wednesday that Mr. Kohl's center-right coalition government was deliberately letting the immigration issue get out of hand to build up pressure for the crackdown it wants on asy-

Interior Minister Rudolf Sciters accused the Social Democratic-led states of failing to give him the staff needed to deal with the rising tide of foreigners arriving in Germany.

As they squabbled, the Interior Ministry announced that a record 273,942 (oreigners had sought asy lum in Germany in the first eight months of 1992, up 94 percent from the same period last year.

It said the largest group had come from from Romania, despite the fact that only 0.2 percent of

Butterflies and Candor as School Starts in Russia

By Steven Erlanger

New York Times Service MOSCOW - In Russia, a child is everybody's business, and perfect strangers think nothing of offering their unsolicited advice. Teachers got plenty of it as 19 million chil-dren started a new school year in a new country with plenty of problems.

There are shortages of money, teachers and textbooks. And in a new candor unlikely even during the most liberal days of the old Soviet Union, Education Minister Eduard D. Dneprov disclosed that across the vast expanse of Russia, 29 percent of the schools have no heat, 38 percent have no running water and nearly half have no sewerage sys-

But for Vera Muravskaya, mother of a 7year-old starting her first day Tuesday in the traditional brown dress and white apron, with a white nylon bow in her blond hair and a gladiolus in her hand for her teacher, there

were age-old feelings.
"She's afraid," she said of Ira, who, of course, wants to be a ballerina. "But I think I'm more nervous than she is. I feel like I'm

going myself."
Parents and children gathered by 7:30 A.M. in Bolshoi Vuzovsky Lane in central Moscow, outside what was once School 1227 and is now the Pokrovsky Classical Gymna-

As usual, a little first-grader was carried

aloft, ringing a bell, and the 16- and 17-year-olds, entering their last year here, led the first-graders by the hand into the school.

But the welcoming speech by the school director, Nikolai M. Frankevich, was brief and nonideological. And instead of the red scarves and pins a visitor would have once seen, there were a few gold crosses around young necks and a lot of eye makeup.

The older students have had no require uniform for three years now, and instead of demure blue skirts or trousers there were jeans, sport shirts, miniskirts and even some

red stockings.
Andrei Pozdnyakov, 15, wore a shirt printed with dollar bills and smoked American igarettes, which makes him modish these

Marya Lisyevich, 16 and a senior, wore a two-piece black outfit, with bare midriff, that might have graced a dance floor. In her years at this school, which specializes in foreign languages, she has studied psychology, philosophy and rhetoric as well as French

She particularly likes American slang. Her favorite expression? "Oh, I like, 'It's my own business,' "she said, which may not be slang, but it's as good a theme as any for this new school year in a much-changed Russia. Why the two-piece outfit? "It's my last year," she said, "and I wanted to wear something spe-

Inside, there was not a portrait of Lenin to be seen, not to mention Marx, Engels or even

Mr. Frankevich, in a gray pinstriped suit, was all enthusiasm. "We think schools should be different, as all kids are different." he said, speaking in a refurbished office with grandfather clock.

Moscow University's first classical gymnasium - originally a German form of secondary school - was housed here until such schools were banished after the Bolshevik

Revolution.

Mr. Frankevich is especially proud of the teachers who, with the help of teachers from Moscow State University, devised a new curriculum for 10th and 11th graders to include natural sciences and Latin taught from new texts. In April, he said, a special commission allowed the school to call itself a classical

gymnasium again. There are now-courses in ancient history, Mr. Frankevich said. For modern history, there are texts and articles taken from contemporary journals.

"History of the Fatherland," a textbook published this year for Russian 11th graders, goes through the breakup of the Soviet Union last December.

Sakharov, and how "the presence of Soviet of people they will be."

troops" in Eastern Europe "created a power-ful political and psychological background that helped Soviet supporters come to pow-

It treats struggles within the Communist Party as the ordinary maneuverings of ordinary men, rather than of saints or icons, and at one point speaks of the party's "political

Sex education is still a delicate topic, how ever. "In socialist times we closed our ever and said there was no sex under socialism Frankevich said. "But we'll solve it."

Last year, he said, he showed a U.S. sexeducation video to 9th- and 10th-graders who reacted calmly."

Parents get involved, he said. The riches ones have created a fund for repairs and to increase teachers' salaries to nearly 5,000 rubles a month, only about \$24 these days but well above the average Russian teacher's

salary of 3,600 rubles. Many teachers are going into private busi-ness or tutoring, and the Education Ministry says it needs 23,000 more secondary-school

Union last December.

It gives a clear and almost neutral view of political events, speaking of deportations and the golag, of Chernobyl and Andrei D.

"I never tire of telling parents they must invest money in their kids," Mr. Frankevich said. "A lot depends on who teaches them, and their environment determines what kind

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SERBS: Grip on Sarajevo Eases After London Talks

leaned on in London by virtually every major Western government, their fighters here were being forced by the primarily Muslim Bosnian Army to struggle to hold onto positions in the mountains that encircle Sarajevo. For the first time since the war

began in April, Bosnian forces are beginning to squeeze the Serbs be-tween city-based units and wellarmed troops attacking from two directions outside the capital. Bosnian leaders claim, and inde-pendent observers confirm, that

> ber of large artillery pieces and are using them to strike key Serbian On several nights in the past week, Lukavica barracks, the main Serbian military stronghold and lo-gistics center in the city's western suburbs, has been set ablaze by

heir forces have acquired a num-

Bosnian shelling.
A senior Bosnian leader, who for months has been deeply pessimistic about the city's chances for survival, said here Wednesday that he expected Serbian fighters in the nearby mountains to abandon their positions before cold weather sets

"We already see them picking up and taking away things," said lijup Ganic, vice president of the republic. "Obviously they are not planning to stay. Winter is going to be hard on us in Sarajevo, but it will be cold for them, too, and slowly they will withdraw."

It is likely to be exceedingly un-pleasant and dangerous for civil-in the compound. ians living under the departing guns. It may be risky, too, for the UN peacekeepers who occupy ex-posed buildings among the civil-

The past four days in Sarajevo could be a taste of what is in store for urban civilians and urban peacekeepers as the Bosnian war winds down.

"While the overall level of shelling has been quieter, there seems to be a daily occurrence of nasty inci-dents," said Fred Eckhard, a UN spokesman here.

By far the nastiest occurred at noon Sunday when a large Serbian artillery projectile slammed into a crowded Sarajevo market, killing mand structure. Obviously, before 15 civilians and wounding more It was the second bloodiest sin-

emerging here of very large-caliber bian siege of Sarajevo is probably shells randomly striking civilian going to end in refrest, there is also agreement that the end will not

in the last four days, UN person- come quickly. nel also have come in for what appears to be special attention from Serbian gunmen. Early Wednesday morning, scores of armid and departure. The reason, they say,

There is an important caveat, keepers, including three officers, however, in what appears to be the beginning of a Serbian retreat from Sarajevo, Gorazde and perhaps two other embattled Bosnian cities.

were injured when shells landed in a compound occupied by Egyptian peacekeepers. The shells came in while French fire fighters were at-

> These two attacks came as new was spreading by radio of the igno-minious retreat by Serbian forces from Gorazde. Serbian fighters were attacked by the Bosnian Army as they fled the hills around the town and the Serbs reportedly

> suffered heavy casualties. In comments to repo In comments to reporters on Wednesday, Serbian anger over losses and over what is clearly their most significant tactical failure in the war was directed not only at Bosnian fighters, but also at UN peacekeepers, whom the Serbs blamed for helping the Muslims.
>
> Mr. Ganic said that the Serbian

they leave, they are going to make us suffer as much as they possibly gle incident of the entire siege, and it typifies a spooky pattern that is ment observers agree that the Ser-

tillery shells landed all around the is that the enemy's artillery superi-UN headquarters building, only contact Tuesday, four UN peace-to pieces. ority could cut a frontal offensive

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HEALTH / SCIENCE

Vulnerable Tendons: Treat Them Tenderly

Muscle-Bone Link Is Injury-Prone

By Jane E. Brody

EW YORK -- Move a muscle and chances are you will be using a tendon. Move a muscle too often too hard or too abruptly and you may injure the tendon that connects that mus-

Few people who are athletically inclined manage to get through an active lifetime without doing damage to one tendon or another, for tendons are among the most vulnerable structural elements of the human body. But you do not have to be an athlete to injure a tendon. Many quite sedentary people injure tendons when they miss a step, play a musical instrument for hours at a time, carry a heavy briefcase or operate machinery in a repetitive

Because the pain of minor tendon injuries tends to abate long before the body has repaired the damage, many people continue to stress the injured tissues unduly until far more serious damage is done.

Tendons function much like the strings on a pupper. When the muscles to which they are attached contract, the rope-like tendons pull on bones and make them move.

Tendons are at work when you bend and unbend your knees and flex and extend your feet as you walk or run. They make it possible to throw a ball or swim the crawl without your shoulder's coming unhinged. They enable your fingers to bend or extend when you type, cook

ENDONS are made of tough fibrous tissue that neither stretches nor con-tracts. Thus, if too much strain is placed on a tendon, it can tear or mooring. Ruptured Achilles tendons are the nemesis of athletes. And this long tendon, which joins the call muscles to the heel bone, is the toughest one in the body.

In general tendons are more susceptible to injury than muscles because they are much narrower, and thus forces generated by the muscles attached to them are distributed over a smaller area. Tendons are also positioned in areas of the body that subject them to injury. They are likely to rub against bones, ligaments and other tendons when they move, which can cause them to become irritated and inflamed. If not the tendons themselves, the sheath that surrounds them, called the synovium, can become inflamed, preventing the tendon from

moving smoothly within its covering.

Abnormal stress is placed on tendons when people try to exercise when their muscles are tight. The undue tension can result in tendinitis, an inflammation in which tendons become swollen and sore.

People who plunge too fast into an aggressive exercise program when their muscles are not well conditioned also invite tendon injuries. Overuse or repetitive motions that stress tendons, like prolonged practicing of a musical instrument or operating machinery, can also

Every sport has its characteristically vulneralons. For sports that involve running or quick starts and stops, including basketball, tennis and track, the Achilles tendon is most frequently damaged tendon in the body. Runners with shin splints (a catch-all term to describe pain in the lower leg) sometimes suffer damage to tendons in the calf. In baseball and swimming, the tendons of the

shoulder are most commonly injured. These tendons are also often damaged in contact sports like (ootball and basketball. Also at risk in sports that involve throwing or

inging, like tennis and golf, is the biceps tendon, which attaches the upper arm muscle to the end of the shoulder bone. Biceps tendinitis is often characterized by extreme tenderness in the groove in the front of the shoulder after the

Tennis players are notoriously susceptible to tendinitis in the elbow, a form of tennis elbow that has been attributed to everything from improper strokes to vibrating strings. Politiwho carry heavy briefcases are also vulnerable to elbow tendinitis. Once this condition develops, many routine activities -- like turning a doorknob or using a screwdriver - can cause

Tendons in the wrist and hand can be damged in sports that involve throwing. Tendons in the feet and ankles are sometimes a problem among skiers and those who play sports involving kicking, like football.

Then there is that most vulnerable of joints, the knee. Inflammation of the tendon below the knee cap, so-called patellar tendinitis, is a com-mon plague of baskethall players and other athletes who do a lot of jumping. It may occur when the hamstring muscles in the back of the thigh and the quadriceps, muscles in the front of the thigh, are repeatedly forced to speed up and slow down, for example, when a basketball player drives down the court and then stops abruptly to make a jump shot.

The various causes of tendon injuries listed

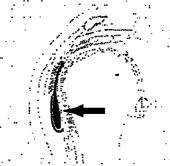
above offer blatant clues to their prevention. Build muscle strength gradually before going all-out with an activity. Be sure to stretch regularly after you have warmed up or finished your activity, preferably both. Stretches should always be static, that is, held in place without bouncing, for 10 seconds at first, gradually working up to stretches of 60 sec-

EARN to listen to your body. If you begin to experience pain that may herald a tendon injury, take it as a warning to reduce the intensity, frequency, or both, of your workout. Better yet, try a different activity for a few days or weeks to give the injured tendon a chance to heal. If a throwing or swinging motion is causing the problem, consider taking some professional lessons to correct errors that may be contributing

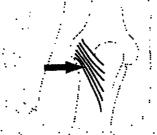
As with any musculoskeletal injury, first aid for tendinitis involves ice, rest and anti-inflammatory medication. After a few days, when the inflammation has subsided, applications of ul-trasound or heat may be helpful. Rehabilitation trasound or heat may be neighbor. Remandariamon through physical therapy is highly recommended, especially for those devoted to their sport. If the injury is severe, figure on about six weeks of healing time. When you resume your activity, do so gradually and ice the recovered area after

Warning: If you hear a pop and experience sudden intense pain, you have probably rup-tured a tendon. This requires immediate medicai attentior torn tendon has recoiled too far from its original site to reattach itself.

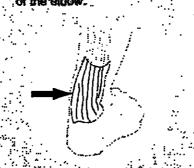
Vulnerable Cords That Support Body



Shoulder tendons Shoulder tendons can be inflamed or pinched by shoulder bones.



Tennis elbow improper tennis strokes are a common cause of tendinitis of the elbow.



inflamed Achilles iendon The body's toughest lendon. which joins call muscle to heel bones, is offer injured or tom. Source: Complete Guide to Sports tillelies, Guillet, (Build Press)

For Heart's Sake, Cool Down

By Daniel Goleman New York Times Service

EW YORK -- The things that make your blood boil may be dam-aging your heart. That is the con-clusion of a study, published in The American Journal of Cardiology, showing that when people with heart disease recount incidents that still make them mad, the pumping efficiency of their hearts drops by five percentage points, a significant, though temporary,

The finding, by researchers at Stanford University, seems to be a missing link in a growing body of evidence showing that hostile people are far more likely to develop severe heart disease, and earlier in life, than their more peaceable peers.

But the study is the first to document a change in heart function brought on by anger; it showed that the heart's pumping efficiency is reduced when people get mad. "A finding like this, that demonstrates a

direct effect on heart function from anger, is important," said Dr. Peter Kaufman, acting chief of the Behavioral Medicine Branch at the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute. "It underscores the role of emotions like anger in the development of heart disease."

The most direct implication of the finding is that patients with coronary artery disease should find ways to handle their anger that will minimize the adverse effects on their hearts. said Dr. Gail Ironson, a psychiatrist who led the research. Dr. Ironson is now at the University of Miami in Coral Gables, Florida.

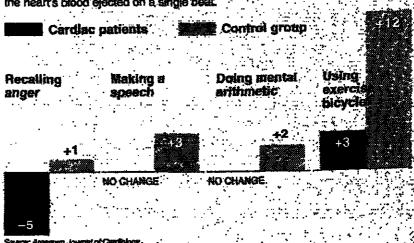
N the study, Dr. Ironson and her colleagues measured the heart's pumping efficiency in 18 patients with coronary artery disease while they recounted an episode that still made them angry. As the patients recalled the episodes, the pumping efficiency of their hearts decreased an average of five percentage points; seven of the patients had a decline of seven percentage points or greater. Cardiologists regard a decline of that magnitude as evidence of a myocardial ischemia, a drop in blood flow to the heart itself.

Pumping efficiency, as defined by the "ejection fraction," quantifies the heart's ability to pump blood out of the left ventrical into the arteries. It is the percentage of blood pumped out of the ventrical with each beat of the beart. In healthy hearts, about two-thirds of the blood is pumped out and a third remains, and under physical or emotional stress the heart pumps more efficiently. But in people with heart disease the amount of blood ejected with a heartbeat decreases, reflecting the weakening of the heart muscle.

"The five-percentage-point reduction we found in the patients' cardiac efficiency during

A Question of Heart Efficiency

Comparisons of the heart efficiency of patients with coronary artery disease and a control group are based on changes in the ejection fraction, the percentage of the heart's blood ejected on a single best.



anger is a significant, though mild drop," Dr. Ironson said. "The patients said they were only about half as mad when recounting the episode as they were while it happened. Presumably the pumping efficiency would be even more greatly reduced during an actual angry encounter."

The patients in the study were asked to recount a situation that still made them angry. Most of the incidents concerned what the patients felt were unresolved grievances or injustices done to them.

One patient, for example, was still angered thenever he remembered how several years before, someone had backed into his car, leading to a frustrating odyssey through insurance company red tape and recalcitrant auto body shops that ended up costing him \$800; afterward he got so upset every time he drove his car that he sold it.

Although the cardiac patients showed a significant drop in their heart's pumping efficiency when they became angry, there was no decrease during two other kinds of cardiac stressors. When they rode a stationary bicycle, their pumping efficiency increased by two per-centage points. During other psychological stressors—doing difficult arithmetic problems under time pressure or giving a speech defend-ing themselves against a charge of shoplifting — there was no change in pumping efficiency.

"Anger appears to be a particularly potent stress for people with heart disease," Dr. Iron-

The study complements several others that

have found a strong relationship between the trait of hostility and death from heart disease. For example, a 1983 study of doctors found that those with the highest hostility levels while in medical school were seven times as likely to have died by the age of 50 as were those with low levels. Hostility was a stronger predictor of death than were other risk factors, like smok-

ing high blood pressure and high cholesterol.

And research by Dr. John Barefoot at the University of North Carolina shows that in heart patients undergoing angiography, in which a tube is inserted into the coronary artery to measure lesions, scores on a test of hostility correlate with the extent and severity of coronary artery disease.

F course, no one is saying that anger alone causes heart disease. Rather, researchers now see it as playing a significant role, along with factors like poor dietary and exercise habits, and genetic vulnerability.

"We can't yet sort out whether anger and hostility play a causal role in the early development of coronary artery disease, or whether it intensifies the problem once heart disease has begun, or both," said Dr. Kaufman of the

"But take a hostile 20-year-old who repeatedly gets angry," Dr. Kanfman said. "Each episode of anger adds an additional stress to the heart by increasing his heart rate and blood pressure. When that is repeated over and over again, it can do damage.

Deaf Child's Skills Rekindle Language Debate

By Gina Kolata New York Times Service

EW YORK - A study of a deaf child's linguistic abilities is stirring up an ancient debate over the nature of language. Is the human brain uniquely programmed to make and learn languages or does it simply pick up on ordered structures perceived when a child is first exposed to speech?

The subject a 9-year-old boy named Simon is uniquely appropriate for the experiment of asking whether language is learned or innate

IN BRIEF

Pain-Fighting Ways

Of Aspirin Explored

NEW YORK (NYT) - A new

study shows that aspirin relieves

pain in part by blocking communi-

cation between certain nerves in

the spinal cord. The tinding over-

turns the 20-year-old understand-

ing that aspirin works only at the place of injury rather than through

Dr. Teny Yaksh, a professor of

anesthesiology at the University of

California at San Diego who is the

main author of the study in Sci-

ence, suid his results were a step

toward a more comprehensive view

of the mechanics of pain. This re-

search is part of a quest to increase the potency of less harmful, pain-

relieving norsteroidal anti-inflam-

matory drugs, like asourin.

Skeleton is Found

Of Dinosaur Embryo

NEW YORK (NYT) -- Paleon-

tologists have discovered the par-

tial skeleton of a 150-million-year-

old dinosaur embryo that when

intact was less than 9 inches long. The remains of the unbatched

Campiosaurus shows the early bone structure of a plant-cating di-

about 25 feet (7 6 meters) iong. The first documented fossil of a Camp-

tosaurus embryo, the find was

made in Utah at the Morrison For-

mation of Director National Mon-

ument. Dan Chure, a naleontolo-

gist, said the bones were from an

the central nervous system.

because he learned an error-riddled form of American Sign Language from his parents, who are also deaf, and a quite different sign language, with different grammatical rules, at his school.

Despite the faulty teaching of American Sign Language, Simon signed the language with cor-rect grammar, which the researchers see as evidence that he was drawing upon innate lan-

The researchers studied Simon from the time

he was 21/2 to the time he was 9. To the obvious objection that Simon have seen other people signing correctly in American Sign Language, the researchers reply that his parents were the only people whom he had seen signing in American Sign Language, apart from his parents' friends, who also signed incorrectly. His parents and their friends learned American Sign Language as teenagers, an age at which languages are often learned

The investigators, Dr. Elissa L. Newport of the University of Rochester and Dr. Jenny L. Singleton of the University of Illinois, believe that Simon recognized complex patterns in the language on the basis of his parents' inconsistent use of the patterns.

And, they say, Simon learned to use some complicated rules in ways that had cluded his

Dr. Newport said that the way Simon had deduced grammatical rules showed "exactly the kinds of things you would predict" from theories of how children develop language. But it has been very difficult to find evidence that se theories are correct.

Other investigators said they were intrigued by this case. Dr. Ursula Bellugi, a neuroscientist at the Salk Institute in La Jolla. California, said, "It has been hard to get really solid evidence of whether the brain is disposed in particular ways for learning languages." The story of Simon, she said, "is really exciting" because it is so scientifically clean. "I think it's very convinc-

ing," she added.

But Dr. Jean Berko Gleason of Boston University, who is the editor of the standard linguistics textbook "The Development of Language," said that she would not read so much into the case history.

Simon, she said, "seemed to pick up on the regularities of the language," but he did not

ACROSS

5 Historic sewer

holders do

14 Kett and James

16 Mystical mark

13 Guipure, e.g.

1 Not nude



invent language structure out of whole cloth. And the study is based on just a single child, she added. "It's always interesting even if one child does something, but you never know if he's showing universal tendencies," Dr. Berko Glea-

Simon's story is part of a centuries-long tradition of case studies of children who scientists hoped could help shed light on the question of whether language is innate and whether there is only a window of time, when children are maturing, in which it can be learned.

Researchers have studied feral children, who are called that because they grew up with only animals for company. They have studied abused children who had been kept isolated and deprived of human talk and companionship. They have studied deaf children who had not been taught to sign.

But these studies were not scientifically pure, escarchers said. The feral children and abused children had so many other emotional and physical problems that it was impossible to say what was cause and what was effect. The deaf children developed a language so simple that some question whether it counts.

Simon, on the other hand, was loved and cherished and was taught a language by his parents. The only thing missing was consistently correct complex grammar and sentence

Although Simon's parents were each born deaf, to hearing parents, they did not learn to sign as children. Instead, they were sent to schools that tried to teach them to read lips.

Like most deaf people, they never succeeded in this endeavor. Only as teenagers did they learn American Sign Language, so they learned it imperfectly, which is common when people

learn a new language at that age. But, the researchers said, Simon divined grammatical rules that his parents could not grasp. The parents, for example, had trouble with verbs of motion, which they used correctly just 65 percent of the time; Simon signed the

verbs correctly 90 percent of the time. "There is a very rich argument that kids must somehow be equipped with a lot of biases that make them organize languages in particular ways," Dr. Newport said.

For example, Dr. Noam Chomsky of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who initiated the modern era in linguistics in the late 1950s

with his studies of language structure, has argued that all the world's languages share common features that reflect a biological determinism. He believes that all children are surrounded by errors and incompleteness when learning language but that they pick out the rich gram-

matical structures, developing a grasp of language that goes beyond their exposure. "What they know is so far beyond what they've heard that they obviously created it

themselves," he said. But Dr. Berko Gleason said that these studies, while intriguing, still left open the question of whether the capacity to learn language is innate. Although the deaf children invent a sign language when they are not taught to sign, she said, "whether that is language as we know it is

open to question." And the brain-injury studies do not prove that the language area in the brain was there before people learned language. With virtually all the studies. Dr. Berko Gleason said, "it is always the same problem: there are very small samples, and things are very much in the eye of the beholder."

-1992 edition with updates.

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embryo, rather than a hatchling, because they had the fibrous texture of embryo bones but not the smooth lamellar finish found in New Test Developed For Cystic Fibrosis

NEW YORK (NYT) - The first non-invasive test to diagnose cystic fibrosis, or detect the presence of the gene that causes the disease in people who might pass it on to their hildren, will be available soon. 3-9-92

The test uses DNA in cells collected by brushing the inside of a person's cheek, rather than extracting the DNA from blood samples as in previous methods. The test is also less costly and time consuming, said its developer, Integrated Genetics Laboratories Inc.

Cystic fibrosis is the most common fatal genetic disease among Caucasians of North European descent, affecting about 30,000 individuals in the United States.

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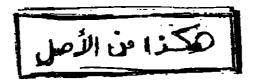
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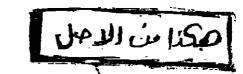
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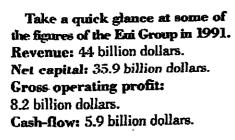
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A Nuclear Turnaround

Now Both Sides Win

What an astonishing turnaround! For four decades Americans have cowered before the threat of nuclear annihilation from the Soviet Union. They have dug fallout shelters and marched to ban the bomb. They shivered at the 1959 movie "On the Beach" that portrayed a doomed species after nuclear war. And they kept on shivering into the 1980s over theories of a devastating "nuclear winter" and film images of "The Day After." Meanwhile, hoping to head off Armageddon, America built enormous arsenals of atomic weapons that could reach anywhere. And then, when the enemy just kept building bombs, the strategists put their faith in "star wars," incredi-

ble defenses to bat down an atomic blitz. But now, in the wink of a capitalist's eve. comes a better solution. Under a new agreement in principle, the United States will simply buy many of those feared warheads from Russia and convert them to fuel for nuclear reactors. Dreaded nuclear swords will become peaceful nuclear plowshares. instead of a nuclear fire storm, we will have a nuclear fire sale

The agreement will not end all rick of a nuclear holocaust. The United States and Russia each retain thousands of nuclear weapons, more than enough to obliterate the globe. Until those arsenals are reduced

Economics of Peace

Buying uranium from the Russians is a sound decision. While any deal involving nuclear materials understandably jangles anxieties, the Bush administration is right about this one. The uranium in this sale will be highly enriched — the explosive stuffing taken out of nuclear weapons as they are dismantled. The United States wants to see that none of this material falls into the wrong hands. The Russians are desperately short of hard currency, and large stocks of bomb-grade uranium in the possession of a government under great

economic pressure is a formula for disaster. The idea is to bring the Russian urani-um to America and blend it with lowenriched uranium to make fuel for civilian reactors. Many details have yet to be worked out, but under this agreement shipments would begin late next year and continue for 15 to 20 years on a large scale. The Russians are to sell five tons a year in the early years, increasing to 30 tons or more each year in the later stages for a total that might approach 500 tons. In effect, it offers the Russians a secure way to finance the expensive process of nuclear arms reduction and disposal that is now beginning. The American interest is pretty obvious, when you consider that the uranium is being taken from weapons that were

to a bare minimum, and until the world finds surer ways to protect against renegade or terrorist use, no one can breathe easily. But the new agreement will reduce the

risk that uranium from thousands of weapons that Russia has agreed to dismantle will fall into the wrong hands. And it will give that cash-starved republic a needed infusion of hard currency.

Under a contract to be negotiated within a year, the U.S. Department of Energy will buy some 500 metric tons of highly en-riched uranium from dismantled Russian warheads over 15 to 20 years, at a cost in the low billions. The uranium will be diluted to make commercial reactor fuel.

The Bush administration is wisely determined to minimize any adverse economic impact. It swears that the agreement will not cost anything because the purchases will be offset by reductions in the Energy Department's reactor fuel production. And the impact on uranium miners would be eased by phasing in the new fuel gradually. Even the American nuclear industry seems pleased.

In Russia, the proceeds can boost eco-

nomic reforms and ease the transition to a market-based economy. Russia will also spend some to upgrade the safety of its reactors, a threat to nearby nations. What a wonderful way for America to help Russia, and America - and the world.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

pointed at the United States and its allies. It is possible to object that there are risks in moving nuclear materials from country to country. But the United States has been moving them around the world for nearly half a century and has a good deal of experience. Moving them in this case is a lot

ess risky than leaving them in Russia. It is also true that this purchase violates the sharp separation that the United States has always tried to maintain between military and civilian uses of uranium. But it is a distinction that most of the world ignores, and here it would be less perilous to break the rule than to follow it.

This deal would not remove all nuclear explosives from Russia. It would commit the Russians to sell a very substantial part of their highly enriched uranium but it apparently does not reach their stocks also very large, of plutonium. It is not the complete answer to every issue that will arise as Russia begins to dispose of most of

its enormous nuclear armory.

But it greatly relieves the financial temptation for the Russians to sell this material to less reassuring customers, perhaps with nuclear ambitions of their own. Forty-three years after the Cold War's nuclear standoff began, this agreement promises to turn Soviet nuclear weapons into fuel to run economies at peace. —THE WASHINGTON POST.

Fischer Will Have to Pay

Think of Bosnia overrun by Serbian-backed militias. Then think of the chess genius Bobby Fischer violating United Nations sanctions, and decency itself, to play a chess match for profit in Serbia against his old rival Boris Spassky. The contrast reeks of callousness, not to mer tion disregard for international law. The match also violates President George Bush's executive order forbidding Ameri-

cans to do business in Yngoslavia. The Yugoslav entrepreneur Jezdimir Vasiljevic is trying to recast the match as a charity event by pledging to donate \$600,000 to refugee relief. This changes almost nothing. With its lucrative revenues from sponsor fees and television rights, and its purse of \$5 million, the match is a

business venture, pure and simple. Mr. Fischer captivated chess enthusiasts

defeated Mr. Spassky to become world champion 20 years ago. Today he embarrasses the world. Asked about a federal ruling forbidding him to play, he held up the notice and spat on it. If he plays, he deserves ecution under the law. That cou a \$250,000 fine and 10 years in jail.

That would also be another sad episode in a strange career. Personal problems have long overshadowed Mr. Fischer's talents. He was stripped of the world title in 1975 because he declined to defend it. Eccentricand reclusive, he became a member of an extremist religious sect, then an ardent pur-veyor of anti-Semitic dogma. He has not played in public for two decades. But eccentrics, too, are subject to the law. It is only right to make him pay.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Calling Bush to Order

publicans as holier than the Democrats has drawn the rebuke it deserves from the National Council of Churches. In a letter to the White House, it asserts that invoking God's name for political purposes is blasphemous. The council's words are timely. Mr. Bush would do well to heed them — and rein in his political confederates as well, including the ncreasingly shrill Pat Robertson.

At the Republican convention in Houston, only surrogates like Mr. Robertson and Patrick Buchanan used God as a cudgel. Then Mr. Bush crossed the line, publicly questioning the beliefs of his opponents because, he said, the word "God" does not appear in the Democratic platform.

The council's letter was signed by two dozen prominent members of the clergy. including Presiding Bishop Edmond Browning, the head of the Episcopal Church, Mr. Bush's denomination. It reads in part: "We believe it is blasphemy to invoke the infinite and holy God to assert the moral superiority of one people over another, or one political party over another. As our Pledge of Allegiance affirms, we are 'one nation, under God.' Not 'over' God or in any other way owning God. Any partisan use of God's name tends to breed intolerance and to divide." Meanwhile, Mr. Robertson grows ever

more hyperbolic. Last week he urged Iowans to defeat an equal rights amendment in November because it represents "a soencourages women to leave their husbands, kill their children, practice witchcraft, destroy capitalism and become lesbians."

It is hard to take such nonsense seriously. The Republican Party's effort to harness God to its political purposes is another mat-ter. Football coaches, political parties and even presidents routinely seek, or claim, support from on high. But it clanks with sanctimony when the Republicans insist on exclusive alignment with the Almighty. -THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Vital UN Prestige Is at Stake

In response to demands from the world community, the United Nations sent troops to Sarajevo to administer the relief effort. But its forces are permitted to return fire only when fired upon. One result is that Serbian irregulars have forced UN forces to hand over their supplies and vehicles at gun-point. Meanwhile the main barracks of the UN contingent in Sarajevo have been repeatedly targeted. Only luck has prevented large numbers of UN soldiers from being killed. All this has enormously damaged UN prestige. The United Nations must win the peace in Yugoslavia. It is after all the world's only hope for peace, and not only in the Balkans. - Japan Times (Tokyo).

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See, There Is Pluralism in China's Future

BEIJING — I am back in China, and I have found a China that the outside world does not know about.

For three years I have yearned to return to the land of my birth. I was forced to flee after the bloody confrontation between tanks and people. I have come back to touch, taste and smell the wonders of this beautiful place. I still have the same dream of democracy my friends and I struggled for in Tiananmen Square.

I don't know what will happen to me. But I do know that no guo, no tank, nor any attempt to buy people off by consumerism can destroy the human spirit's need for freedom.

I returned to stand again with those I left behind after the brutal crackdown on the democracy movement. I am here to strengthen the bridge between those who were forced to flee and those who have carried on the struggle from within the key forces in shaping China's political future.
These past weeks I have found a country in

confusion. China is at a social, political and economic crossroads. It seems there is little political activity, that parts of the Chinese economy are bounding ahead, and that the Old Men have triumphed. But the truth is far different. In recent days I have felt the scars of expolitical prisoners who have been tortured. I heard of a retired man who starved to death in custody. I went into homes where parents grieve

for sons and daughters who are still in prison or simply missing — and the terrible thing is that many are frightened even to talk about it. In one village I said to a group of people that 10 years of reform had apparently improved their By Shen Tong

The writer is chairman of the Democracy for China Fund. He passed this article to a friend on Monday, hours before he was arrested in Belling.

standard of living. One person spoke up and said, "But the government does only two things: It takes money and it takes lives."

Far more than the world realizes, corruption, strikes, dissent, hunger, violence and unbalanced development are forming storm clouds over China. It needs to be modernized, everyone agrees. But to move toward that goal requires not just economic development but also progress toward a real market economy, liberalization of society, the advent of cultural pluralism and steps toward democratic politics.

Many forces of change swim below the seem-ingly calm surface. People have gone beyond the stage of saying, "I don't give a damn, I'm just going to make money." True, they have yet to seize on issues that will build a new politics. But they are quietly building a civil society indepen-

dent of the decaying corpse of Marxist rule.

Some Communists believe that the 14th party
congress this fall will be a key event in charting
China's future. Political positions may be set and the struggle for power at the top may be settled temporarily. But some forces for political change are moving independently.

The vigor of southern China exists in spite of

the politicians in the north. Because of contacts with the outside world, a limited but impressive free society is coming into being. One day there

will be a new politics to match it, one that is combined with economic development and relative social stability.

Nonviolent transformation is essential for this to occur. Throughout Chrisese history, violence has replaced violence and the people have gained little in the way of liberation. I believe that crystal goals can be reached only by crystal means.

I call upon the current authorities to recognize that China's future lies with pluralism. Dialogue

between the current regime and the opposition is
the first step toward evolutionary change.
I call upon reformers in the party: Create open
opposition within the establishment, using the
limited freedom provided by the existing system.
I call upon China's established political under-

ground networks to surface in a limited, organized shion to create a larger role for themselves. I call upon prominent individuals who have profound social influence — liberal scholars, artists, entrepreneurs, religious leaders — to speak out within their spheres. By protecting

specific rights, such as freedom of creative expression, freedom of religious worship, freedom of publishing, they can build a base for pluralism and civil society.

These potential forces for change can no longer be silent. They must accept responsibility for their own rights and the rights of others. Rights,

like power, must be taken; they are never given. I have returned to China to encourage others to step forward. China is not lacking the forces to transform its repressive, anthoritarian society.

A free China will be ours one day.

The New York Times,

The German Question Poses a European Question

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The racist violence in Germany during the past week results from the clash between a highminded German determination never again to be implicated in political persecution, and the deep nationalist There has always been a

German problem, and thus the need to find a solution. The solution called 'Europe' has been a brilliant success.

and exclusionary instincts of any people suffering a crisis of jobs, prospects and identity.

Skinheads are a peculiarly unattractive manifestation of the problem, joy-fully attacking the hostels holding Gypsy, Vietnamese, African and East. European foreigners who claim to be political refugees from their own countries and ask to be allowed to stay in Western Europe to do the hard and demeaning work Europeans themselves no longer care to do.

But in Eastern Germany, where unification has brought something like 50 percent unemployment as well as collapse of the social, economic and political structures of the Communist state, these foreigners, who are provided with housing and subsistence money by the German state while awaiting judgment of their asylum demands, seem per-versely privileged rivals to the East

Germans' own survival. This much is easily understood. The disturbing aspects of what has happened have been the failure of the police to deal with the demonstrations in a professional and efficient way, the administrative confu-sion or indecision behind that police failure, and the political stalemate in the German parliament produced by these questions of immigration and political refuse.

The German constitution, framed in the aftermath of the war, guarantees refuge to anyone in true need of political asylum. A great many, if not the majority, of those today ask-ing for political refuge are actually economic refugees and job-seekers. Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition

government wants the constitution amended to restrict the refugee in-flux. The Social Democratic opposi-tion has said that it will consider a change, but in practice has not been able to agree to what that change might be. The Social Democrats are under pressure of their own membership not to amend the law.

The defenders of the asylum law are making an idealistic but, in prac-tice, unrealistic challenge to the social conventions and established social patterns of a society in the midst of economic crisis. The result feeds forces of xenophobia and exclusion which, in Germany, irresistibly and provocatively evoke the catastrophic evils of the Nazi past.

It is a conflict that Germany's neighbors witness with dismay, as they try to deal with the prejudices and nationalist anxieties in their own societies. These events in Germany are a significant factor in the current



Speak Up for the German Mainstream

NEW YORK - Neo-Nazis fire- By Robert B. Goldmann comes down to what is possible in the bomb a hostel of asylum seekers in Rostock. People in the neighborhood, upset by a seemingly unending stream of newcomers, stand by or appland. Police move in and battle with the young attackers. The foreigners are evacuated, the Bonn government condemns the violence, and counterdemonstrations are organized. Neo-Nazis attack in other cities, and even violate a Holocaust memorial.

Many people around the world say, "I told you so." But it isn't so. The violence is committed by small bands of skinheads and other crazed rabble-rousers. They are marginal politically, and their acts are condemned by close to 90 percent of the German

public, according to a recent poll. The important news about Germany is that the country has changed. Centuries-old conflicts have flared up again and tear at the fabric of tern and Southeastern Europe, but the German people has demonstrated for the past 45 years that a country's conduct can change.

When a Rostock occurs, memories of the past inescapably come back with renewed sharpness and pain. Those who most deeply and poignantly respond this way are Jews, whose relatives or other fellow Jews were thrown into the fires of the Holocaust. Fear and distrust of Germany are also alive among some neigh-

bors - Poles, Czechs and others. Remembrance of the 1930s and '40s remains an obligation, for Germans and for descendants of the Nazis' victims. The people who stood by in Rostock did not remember.

But remembrance also must inchide German history since 1945, with its commitment to democratic government and European integra-tion and the overwhelming opposi-tion of the German public to neo-Nazi and Communist totalitarianism. Many of those who suffered or whose relatives were killed shy from remembering these last 45 years. It is here

that the concitunity for a new dialogue and a deepening of Germany's faith in democracy and decency lies. Beginning with Chancellor Kon-rad Adenauer, Federal Germany has faced its past. Young people by the thousands are taken on visits to Dachau. Students write movingly in mass circulation publications about visits to Auschwitz. A national Congress of Catholics devotes many hours every two years to the study of Jewish history, Jewish theology and

Christian-Jewish relations. Whether in the form of financial whether in the form or imanciar restitution, teaching young people what "Never again" means, or definitive acceptance of the Oder-Neisse line, the Federal Republic has given expression to a new public ethic. Bonn's response to Rostock re-flects the stand of the vast majority of Germans. Bonn is planning assistance to the individual Länder, which have responsibility for police and security, to beef up state police forces. President Richard von Weizsäcker and Chancellor Kohl have been

joined by other political leaders in condemning the neo-Nazi attacks and in pledging unrelenting efforts to identify and prosecute the skinheads, Mr. Kohl has said: "These riots are a shame on our country ... All democratic forces must make clear that Germany is a country which befriends and is hospitable to foreigners and will remain so ... Rostock is a warning to us all to support the secu-

nity forces as they risk their lives confronting these extremists." For many Jews and some neighbors, it is not enough. Nor could it be. There are no ways to make up for genocide - and many Germans have said so, in television or film documentaries, fiction and nonfiction, and in speeches such as Mr. von Weizsäcker's. But saying "not

real world today.
Jews and others who were irreparably hurt by the Nazi regime need to ss Germany in the larger context in which they and today's Germans must live their lives and accommodate their interests. Jews who until now have refused to set foot in Ger-many need to start developing relaips in which they will find that many Germans, more than their counterparts in some other European countries, are receptive.

There is as little justification for Jews and neighbors to remember

only what happened until 1945 as for Germans to recall only what has hap-pened since. There is a need to reach out to the German mainstream and thus help strengthen the spirit of de-cency of those who speak for today's Germany in political life, the world of culture, academic institutions, the media and indeed all walks of life. And those Germans who waver in their commitment to democracy and let social tensions tempt them to vote

for extreme right-wing parties should be seen for what they so often are angry or frightened and wanting to say so, but not Nazis. Jews need to talk to Germans about fighting discrimination, about community responsibility, about shared or differing views of the Arab-Israeli conflict, about oppor-

tunities for common action in de-

fense of human rights.
Germany's neighbors. East and
West, should encourage it to play a political and security role in the world commensurate with its democratic and European commitments and economic strength. A positive attitude to Germany can help convert Bonn's self-imposed inhibition in international relations into creative and valuable participation.

of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, contributed this comment enough" is not good enough.

It is not good at all, when the issue

B'nai B'rith, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

with a powerful and perhaps unpredictable Germany.

There is a permanent German problem for Europe not only because Germany's is the largest single econo-my in Western Europe but because of the lasting uncertainties surrounding the German nation and its place in Europe. What is Germany? There is a German people, but it includes Austrians and Belgians, Dutch, French and even British, all of whom come in part from Germanic stock. The German language is spoken by Swiss and

Austrians as well as Germans. There was no German nation until Bismarck, and even that was an empire rather than a nation, and to boot was Prussian rather than German (the Prussians being a Baltic people). The historical inheritance of the Germans is that of the Holy Roman Empire, feudal successor to Rome, and like Rome expansionist, with unfixed frontiers, convinced of a civilizing

mission to pagan tribes. This is why Germans have never onite been certain who they are and what Germany is. It keeps changing. Germany has persistently been some-thing provisional, open to alteration, never quite secure. The Germans have never been able to feel them-selves comfortably settled within their bottlers-untroubled in their be-lief in themselves. Nationhood is a

matter of anxiety for the Germans. There has always been a German problem, and thus the need to find a solution to it. A number of solutions have been tried, some catastrophic. The solution called "Europe" has

been a brilliant success. s have since 1950 fo themselves in a secure and cooperative union with their neighbors, enjoying shared benefits and mutual ect. The neighbors have been able to rely on the splendid qualities the Germans possess, and set aside their fears of that other quality which a French writer has named 'the German vertigo" — that capacity for irra-tional action which Germans, under pressure, have displayed in the past.

The racist explosions in Rostock and elsewhere would not be so troubling today if Europe itself were se-

cure, hence allowing the Germans to be secure. Unfortunately, those disturbances come at a moment when France, soon to vote on ratification of the Maastricht treaty, gives sign of perversely rejecting that very program of European unification which France itself invented and launched

The explosions come when war in the ruins of Yugoslavia has produced feeble and cowardly responses from the West European governments and from Washington, demonstrating — suddenly and unexpectedly — that Europe today is not secure, not prowe, not a place where the future can be relied upon

They come as that war has already generated more than 2 million new refugees — true political refugees, a diaspora of the ruined and dispossessed who will wander Europe for years to come.

Those events in Germany have come, in short, at a time when the structure of postwar Europe shud-ders under assault, and people in every country feel a hideous awakening from what now appears to have been only the dream of peace.

International Herald Tribune. C Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

The Group Should Be **Kicking In** By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — It is hard to W think of a time when economic cooperation among the United States, Germany and other major powers would be more useful than now. What happened to the vaunted con-

sultative process among the Group of Seven leading industrial powers? U.S. Treasury Undersecretary David Mulford contends that the process vid Muliori contents that the mobody has given up on policy coordination." But what the global economy needs is much stronger leadership. It is not

there, except in theory.

In practice, the G-7 leaders attend to what is needed at home. For the, United States and Germany, that means pursuit of opposite paths in what could be a compulsive replay of events that triggered the 1987 stock market crash.

A continued flight from the dollar generated by higher interest rates in Europe will make it more difficult to finance the U.S. Treasury's huge borrowing requirements to cover budget-ary red ink. A potential result the Fed forced to raise interest rates, turning

recession into depression. Unless some serious effort is made at coordinating policy to narrow the interest rate carryon between the Deutsche mark and the dollar — now about 6 full percentage points in Germany's favor — the OPEC cartel after the election might boost oil prices, which are denominated in dollars. The cartel has held off raising prices so as not to embarrass President

George Bush during the campaign.
And, Lazard Frères' Felix Rohatyn warns, an equally big blow to America's prestige and economy could come if foreigners decided to invest in Treasury securities only if its notes and bonds are paid back in marks,

yea and other currencies. To be sure, some things are different now, compared with September and October of 1987. Then the Federal Postober of 1987. al Reserve Board was doggedly raising interest rates to stifle what appeared to be a consumption boom, rather than lowering them as it is now in an effort to revive the economy.

But some things are early the same. Two significant events preceding the 1987 bust in the stock market were a sharp fall in the dollar and a bitter public debate between then Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d and his German counterparts over

monetary policy.

Again this year there has been a serious drop in the dollar and open disagreement between the Americans

Mr.: Mulford, while acknowledging that each country has its own prob-lens, noted that "the Bundesbank is maintaining a very tight position, even at the expense of growth in neighbor-ing countries. High interest rates are transmitted to them through the European Monetary System, even though they don't have an inflation problem. So they are all unhappy, severely con-

The interest-rate crunch in Europe has developed because soaring German costs for unification have reignited the Germans' obsessive fear of inflation. So far, EMS officials have insisted there will be no "realignment" - an admission that the others cannot match German interest rate levels, and therefore would be forced to cut the value of their cur-

rencies against the mark.

Nonetheless, such a devaluation seems inevitable. It would be a blow to national pride outside of Germany, and carries with it a threat of inflated costs for imports. But it is not likely to happen before a critical national referendum in France on Sept. 20 on the Maastricht treaty on further economic and political unification.

The Germans would be smart to ease tensions by lowering rates by at least a token margin. But don't bet on () it. The Americans would be smart to unify on a plan to stimulate economic growth and cut expenditures, in an effort to get the budget under control. But according to Mr. Rohatyn, foreign exchange markets consider Mr. Bush's pledge at the Republican convention for an across-the-board tax cut as "irresponsible," and judge his promise to specify spending cuts to match the tax cut as political fluff. As for Rill Clinton, his avowed priorities put economic growth ahead of deficit control, and the market perception is that if he were elected and faced continuing economic weakness, he would not hesitate to expand the deficit—as some of his advisers trge.

So it is a mistake to blame a weak delice a seconomic water to be a seconomic to the seconomic transfer to blame a weak delice a seconomic transfer transfer to blame a weak delice a seconomic transfer t

dollar entirely on the strong mark. It is also a dangerous delusion, and only makes getting the G-7 process back on track more difficult.

The Washington Post,

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Martian Snow?

NEW YORK — A communication from Arequipa, Peru, signed by Pro-fessor Pickering, of Harvard Observa-tory, states that he has discovered two mountain ranges in Mars to the north of the green patch, near the planet's south pole. Between these mountain ranges, Professor Pickering says, the melted snow has collected before flowing northward. In the equatorial mountain regions snow fell, covering two of the summits on August 5. On

August 7 the snow had melted. 1917: Wilhelm's Plan

PARIS - A series of telegrams exchanged secretly between Kaiser Wilhelm and ex-Tsar Nicholas, at a time when the unsuspecting peoples of Enrope were still living at peace with each other, has been dragged from the sinister recesses of the Russian Imperial archives into the lurid light of day. The telegrams date from the closing months of 1904. The Kaiser's

dream was the formation of a triple alliance against England at that critical period when the Russo-Japanese war was raging and when, if only France could be induced to participate in the plot, it seemed as if nothing could stand in the way of a successful German reckoning with Britain, the "colossus on feet of clay."

1942: Anger in Belfast

BELFAST, Northern Ireland -[From our New York edition:] The automobile of a U.S. Army officer was

stoned today [Sept. 2] and two stray stoned today [Sept. 2] and two stray American soldiers in the forbidden streets of Belfast were angrily challenged with "Why don't you go home?" by crowds protesting the handing this morning of a wrong the hanging this morning of a young Irish Nationalist. Thomas J. Williams, ninetoen years old, was executed for the murder of a policeman last Faster. Women demonstrators in Belfast, part of a crowd of 300 who tied up traffic near the City Hall, mocked American soldiers by giving them the Nazi sainte



Al Gore Grabs at the Green Straw

W ASHINGTON — Someone retrieved Kipling's poem "Recessional" (the one about "dominion over palm and pine" and "lesser breeds without the Law") from the waste-basket where Kipling had tossed it. Whether that someone did literature a faunce is debatable. Clearly Al Gors's in the constite direction. New York

The senator says our civilization is a "dysfunctional family." He favors "wrenching transformation of society." altering "the very foundation of our civilization." Some leaders have effected such changes. Moses, Jesus, Moham-med. But the U.S. government?

His environmentalism is a caricature of contemporary liberalism, a compound of unfocused compassion (for the whole planet) and green guilt about "consumptionism" (a sin that Somalia and many other places would like to be more guilty of). His call to "make the rescue of the environment the central organizing principle for civilization" is embarrassing. Who wants politicians

embartassing. Who wants politicians who are unaware of the comical figure they cut when announcing new "central organizing principles" for civilization? When Mr. Gore asserts, as he did yet again on television last Sunday, that "the world scientific community" is in "consensus" about global warming, he is being as cavaller about the truth as the Rush campaign has been about Bill Cimune world scientific community" is in "consensus" about global warming, he is being as cavalier about the truth as the Bush campaign has been about Bill Climton's tax increases.

Mr. Gore knows that his former mentor at Harvard, Roger Revelle, who died last year, concluded: "The scientific base for greenhouse warming is too uncertainty what it requires, which turns out to be an umprecedented expansion of government — spending, regulating evaluating technologies and transferring wealth abroad.

He has mastered the Washington art of arguing that his agenda won't really cost anything. You know: This or that program or regulation will make use

time. There is little risk in delaying policy responses." Mr. Gore knows, or should know before pontificating, that a recent Gallup Poll of scientists concerned with global climate research shows that 53 percent do not believe shall prosper by making environmental-

Whether that someone did literature a favor is debatable. Clearly Al Gore's book "Earth in the Balance" is waste-basket-worthy.

The senator recommendation of the National Control of the National Co Center for Atmospheric Research in Colorado is an "environmentalist for all temperatures." Today Mr. Schneider is hot about global warming, 16 years ago he was exercised about global cooling. There are a lot like him among

today's panic-mongers.

Mr. Gore complains that the media, by focusing on controversy, threaten the planet by creating skepticism about the agenda for which he insists there is scientific consensus. Actually, too often skepticism (about Love Canal, acid rain, the—it turns out—nonexistent North-ern Hemisphere hole in the ozone layer) is vindicated long after being portrayed as a moral failing.

Mr. Gore, who has spent most of his life in Washington's governing circle, overflows with the certifude characteristic of that circle. He knows the future and

certain to justify drastic action at this and therefore will make us more productive, so economic growth will increase and so will revenues, and thus every-thing will "pay for itself."

His new wrinkle on this is environ-

mentalism-as-business-opportunity. We search of big budgets.

ly "necessary" products. Perhaps. But we know who certainly will prosper. Ronald Bailey in National Review reports a Rand study that shows that 80 percent of the money spent by an envi-ronmental program Mr. Gore sponsored — the Superfund, for cleaning up contaminated sites — has gone in fees to one of the Democratic Party's most powerful, and financially grateful, con-

stituencies: lawyers.
The hoariest cliche in modern American politics is "Marshall Plan" for this or that (nowadays usually "the cities"). It is being given another trot around the track by Mr. Gore's call for a "Global Marshall Plan." He is vociferous against the "hubris" of our technological civilization but he partakes of the hubris of the government class which, having failed at its banal but useful business down the street (schools, bridges, medi-cal care), has an itch to go global. Mr. Gore's particular ideas (lots of

new taxes, treating the automobile as a "mortal threat" to civilization, and much more) have no constituency. But what is dismaying is the way he trades in ideas, uncritically embracing extrem-isms that seem to justify vast expansions of his righteousness and of the power of the government he seeks to lead.

His unsmiling sense of lonely evange-lism in a sinning world lacks the sense of proportion that is produced by a sense of history —and of humor. The planet is more resilient, the evidence about its stresses more mixed and the facts of environmental progress more hearten-ing than he admits. His book, a jumble of dubious 1990s science and worse 1960s philosophy ("alienation" and all that), is a powerful reason not to elect its anthor to high office in the executive branch, where impressionable people will be bombarded by bad ideas in .

Washington Post Writers Group.

Pen Pals: Thanks for the Memory, Woody

WASHINGTON — I hadn't thought much about Woody Allen, until recently. The three letters he wrote me were tucked away among the old, faded souvenirs that make you feel vaguely happy yet mildly uncomfortable.

We were pen pals once. He never met me. All he really knew for sure was that my name was Gigi, I was 19, I worshiped his work and I was aggressively eccentric. In the letters, I called him "my little Voody." I was playing a role. And, I believe, so was he. Picture it: There I was at Beaver College in 1977, a supplying a role in the letters, a completely believe to the proper first the residence of the proper first the residence of the proper first the property of the pro

sophomore English major, completely infatuated with "Madame Bovary." My European lit professor brought in a recent issue of The New Yorker.

"Check it out," she told me. "There's a short story in there by Woody Allen that you'll appreciate." The story was about a professor who has an ultimately

MEANWHILE

disappointing rendezvous with Madame Bovary, his favorite fictional heroine, and it was just terrific.

When the semester ended, I went home and prepared for summer school in Paris. A friend suggested we see "Annie Hall," Woody's new film. I went nuts over it, and decided I had to find a way to reach this amazing guy, who could, it seemed, do anything well.
"My leede Voody," I began my first letter, in my
finest hand. "Youville: this was where Emma lived as a married woman: sucks weethout you ... " I told him how much I missed him, missed his kisses, his "leetle je ne sais quoi-ness." I told him I'd had a change of heart, that I wanted him back. I signed it,

"Love and amour, Emma B. Ovary." Then I dressed up the envelope with a quirky collage, full of glued-on curvaceous thighs in black fishnets and fragments of poems and some flower petals. I'd figure out how to get it to him later,

Tomorrow was another day.

A friend knew someone in New York, We chatted on the phone and he told me to send my letter up there and request it be forwarded. I had nothing to lose. A week went by, and on a sunny Saturday afternoon, I was just getting in, my arms full of drugstore shopping bags stuffed with items for my By Gigi Anders

trip to Paris. The phone rang. The voice on the line

Voody and I talked for a long time, possibly two voony and I taken for a long time, possibly two hours, possibly 10 minutes. Impossible to know. He was sweet and friendly. And he said that he found my letter witty, and he said a lot of other very kind things. He wanted to be my correspondent. Mine! So I gave him my address in Paris, and he gave me his in New York, and urged me to write in an uninhibited fashion.

Tell me about your first orgasm in Paris," he said. And so over the next year I sent him postcards, letters, French versions of Woody Woodpecker comic books, and, yes, I informed him about my first orgasm in Paris. I described the room, the ambiance, the weather, and closed with this: "Would that there had been someone else there to enjoy it with me."

To my friends, I became a kind of unfamous

celebrity. My delight over Voody was infections, and I cherished what he and I had so intimately created. A fantasy. My fantasy was that Woody Allen and I were intimates. I don't know what his fantasy was. In all, I wrote dozens of times, sometimes as myself, but usually in the persona of "Emma," because as Emma, I discovered, I was much less restrained.

Woody Allen's lawyers have made it clear that I may not quote from his three letters to me. But I can say that they were handwritten on his letterhead, and quite wonderful and thoughtful, and openly flirtstious. They were fun. One of them included a casual suggestion that I

drop by and see him the next time I was in New York. A year or so later, I went to New York to visit Mary Lou, an old friend. She knew the whole Woody story. One night we impulsively decided to go see him at Michael's Pub on East 55th, where he plays azz on Monday nights.

The pub made my heart pound with apprehension.

I was suddenly ambivalent about this caprice.

Laughing girls and the clatter of dishes and Woody
there with his clarinet and his hair looking so red under the hot lights — it all made me feel like an interloper. Suddenly, it was too real.

After the set, I shakily got in line to greet Woody. From her chair, Mary Lou signaled a thumbs-up to me and smiled encouragingly. I looked at her as though it was the end of something. It was my turn and there he was, glancing up at me from behind his imposing, silly glasses. I felt nauseated.

"Hi," he said. "Whom should I make this out to?"

"No, no-no-nobody." I stammered. "Nobody. This isn't... I don't want... an autograph."

"Okay," he said, composed.
"Wait." I said, sinking. I took from my pocket a
decorated envelope I had prepared and profered it. I would have recognized one of Voody's envelopes instantly. Surely Voody would recognize one of mine. But Woody Allen just stared at it, blankly.

"It's from Emma."
"Emma," he said. It wasn't a question. He looked

"Yeah," I whispered to the floor. "Emma. You know." But he didn't know. The man behind me was

snorting his impatience. What am I supposed to do?" Woody asked me. holding the moist envelope.
"I don't know!" I cried. "Bye!"

I pulled away, full of shame and tears in that blurry room. I'd blown it. Yes, I had tendered enough information for a man who had been aursing a transcontinental love affair with a woman he found fascinating. But probably not for a celebrity who had dashed off three playful notes to an infatuated college student. Woody wasn't being coy. He simply had no idea who I was.

"I want to go home now, Lou. Okay? Please." She understood. We put our coats and scarves and gloves

"Did you tell him who you were?" she asked.
"Yes," I said. "Yes."
"Weird," she said. "Oh, well. You tried."

"I know," I told her. "I don't know what happened. I felt closer to him when I didn't meet him." When we stepped into the street, the wind had picked up. It was biting. I was still crying. Was it Woody or the wind? Whatever it was, it was good to be walking away from it.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In the Balkans . . .

Regarding "Too Bad if My Self-Determination Destroys You" (Opin-ion, Aug. 14) by Michael Reisman:

Mr. Reisman tries to demonstrate the negative aspects of selfdetermination, and attempts to prove them by reference to events in the former Yugoslavia for which he implies that Germany may have been responsible, by shattering the "allied position by unilaterally recognizing Slovenia and Croatia.

In suggesting that Bonn did this because it "may have been re-sponding to a single-issue Croat lobby at home," the author forgets that Serbian aggression against Croatia had already begun when Germany made this decision.

GERARD MENUHIN. Gstaad, Switzerland.

I don't think the Oliphant carcon of Aug. 13 was correct to lump Slovenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia and Croatia together on their way "to the quagmire." Slovenia is a member of the United Nations, is market-oriented, is a multiparty democracy, has a high standard of human rights and is internationally recognized. In a word, it is a normal state. It has nothing to do with "the quagmire." ZIVKO PREGL Ljubljana, Slovenia.

What on earth is NATO for. after all, if not to meet the challenge of a Milosevic? JOAN BERNARD.

'Tamily Values'

The Republicans have demonstrated that the last refuge of the scoundrel is no longer patriotism but "family values," with a good mixture of religion.

EARL EVLETH.

Vernouillet, France.

The British royals have been in the business of selling "family val-ues" for some time now, and yet they have ended up with the Duchess of York et al. The Bushes, as novices compared to the British. might be in deeper trouble with their multitudinous progeny. Of course, all the Duchess did, or the rest will do, is to exercise the right to be human. This "family values" racket could elicit the creation of a masterpiece by some Aristophanes

NIKOS RAPTIS. Halandri, Greece.

Regarding "Moral Cheerleading in Lieu of Serious Politics" (Opinion, Aug. 24) by George F. Will:

Marilyn Quayle refers to women who wish "to be liberated from their essential natures as women' and to some who found that "the family was so oppressive that women could only thrive apart from it."
Isn't it possible that women's natures, like men's, vary, and that some women, like some men, find family life oppressive, while others thrive on it?

There seems to be no lack of women who enjoy raising a family, so why shouldn't those who don't enjoy it do something else? There is no reason to suppose that any woman's personal choice is superior to another's.

KATHARINE CHASSAING.

It was not a celebration of "family values" we saw at the Republican convention. It was a tribal cry of "ethnic cleansing." No wonder George Bush and Dan Quayle are reluctant to engage themselves in the morass of Yugoslavia; they are too busy hitting upon all the cultur-ally, morally, racially, ethnically and economically "deviant" people at home - "deviant" from their narrow, privileged and intolerant understanding of what it means to

CORNELIA LAUF. Ghent, Belgium.

California Daydream

Regarding the report "Califor nia's Worsening Budget Woes' (Aug. 7) by Lou Cannon:

The lack of seriousness in solving the budget crisis in California on the part of its legislature and its mept governor is a reflection of the absurdity of American politics and management. What on earth do they think will happen? Will the deficit just disappear or will the inhabitants of the state who can afford to leave flee to Oregon or Washington state? And what about the poor who have no health insurance or job security and cannot go anywhere? Will they just disintegrate into a chaotic mass prone to violence?

ELISE KRENTZEL. Basel, Switzerland.

In Defense of Honecker

As a survivor of the Holocaust, and on behalf of dozens of my relatives who did not survive, have always felt a sense of gratitude and respect for those rare non-Jewish Germans who dared to oppose Hitler, risking imprisonment and torture, as did Erich Honecker. I therefore feel uncomfortable at the way he was forced back against his will to Germany, by his former ally and mentor, Russia, and by Chile, to whose liberal leaders he once offered political asylum.

Both countries were capitulating to German pressure for economic aid. And it is ironic to see Mr. Honecker back in the same old Berlin jail where the Nazis incarcerated him, awaiting trial on charges for which no written evidence has been brought forth.

BERNARD KRISHER

Lessons in Software

Regarding "In Software, a Little Crime Adds Up" (Business/Fin-ance, July 28) by John Markoff: The purchase of new software en-titles the registered user to future

updates and important product information. In a world where hardmonth's software version obsoleti (or even incompatible), it just makes sense to buy. The problem is not the fault of

prohibitively priced software. The price of software is determined by normal market forces. Good software from a reliable company costs money. Bad software perhaps costs less. Pirated software is cheap but very dangerous. To blame software companies for attempting to copy-protect their product is like blamg Ford for installing door locks Tylenol for sealing their containers. It is as much a guarantee to the consumer as insurance for the company's investment.

SETH H. RUEF. Luxembourg.

Unchanging Japan

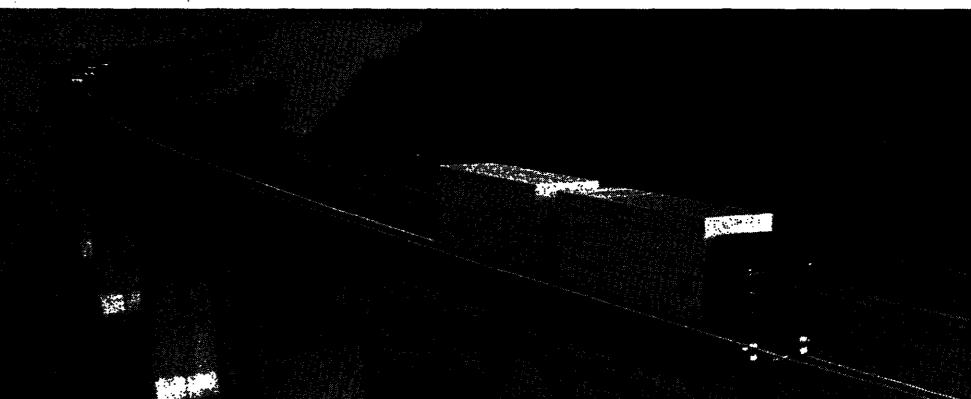
The present Japanese government's refusal to admit complicit in the forced use of other Asian women as prostitutes for imperia military personnel during World War II is understandable in the light of Japan's culture, in which an admission of war guilt is not neces-sary as the victims were gaijin, or foreigners, and therefore unimpor-tant. Japanese group behavior also precludes the idea of individual responsibility. LEILA ANGARA. Tokyo.

Is it possible George Bush be-lieves that another Desert Storm will save him from near certain defeat in November? Add to this his speeches about how Americans need a leader with guts, and I get scared. What we need is a leader ERIC W. SCOTT.

Norwalk, Connecticut.

Guts and Brains

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(Continued on page 13)

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Heating systems . . . can now be up to 96% efficient. New gas furnaces, from several manufacturers, use Ametek motor blower systems to recapture heat

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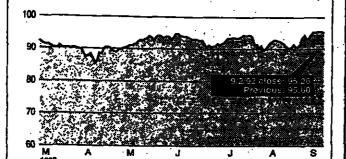
BUSANESS

International Herald Tribune Thursday, September 3, 1992





International Herald Tribune World Stock Index 6, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining

Asia/Pacific	Europe	N. America
Approx. weighting: 25%	Approx. weighting: 40%	Approx. weighting: 359
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85.11	86.20	-1.26	Consumer Goods	98.55	98.42	+0.13					
100.39	100,41	-0.02	Miscellaneous	101.94	101,75	+0.19					
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U.S. Factory Orders Decline

WASHINGTON - More evidence of a stagnant U.S. manufacturing sector piled up Wednes-day as factory orders posted the largest decline in seven months in July while inventories of unsold

goods were unchanged.

The Commerce Department said orders received by factories weakened in July because of reduced demand for aircraft. Meanwhile, order backlogs

tumbled for the 11th straight month. "The manufacturing sector is in the doldrums," said Robert Dederick, an economist at Northern

Trust in Chicago. Orders have been coming in "at a sedate pace," he added. The 1.1 percent drop in July orders, to a season-ally adjusted \$241.8 billion, followed a revised 2.4 percent increase in June. It was roughly in line with Wall Street economists' expectations.

The last time total factory orders posted such large month-to-month decrease was a loss of 3.7 percent in December, a Commerce Department spokesman said. Weaker orders further slow a stumbling recov-

ery, already too weak to generate jobs and unlikely to regain momentum in the two months remaining before the November general election.

The main reason for the fall in July orders was a sharp decline in demand for commercial aircraft and parts. Orders for all types of transportation goods phonged by 14.7 percent in July after a 1.9 percent increase in June. Within that category, orders for aircraft, missiles and parts plummeted 36.3 percent after rising 11.6 percent in June. Shipments of motor vehicles and parts declined by 2.6 percent after falling 1.3 percent in June. In

e auto industry, shipments correspond to orders. Excluding transportation, orders increased 0.9 percent in July after gaining 2.5 percent in June.

A key component of factory orders, durable goods, fell by a revised 3.2 percent after a 2.8 percent

rise in June. The department initially reported Aug.
26 that durables fell 3.4 percent in July. Order backlogs kept falling in July, down by 1.3 percent after a 0.5 percent decrease in June, for the 11th decline in a row. The Commerce Department said the \$484.3 billion value of unfilled orders was the smallest in more than three years, since \$481

billion in February 1989.

A shrinking order backlog offers little incentive for manufacturers to boost hiring or expand out-

Shipments of manufactured goods, which reflect more immediate demand than orders, rose by 0.4 percent in July after a 2.4 percent increase in June. The Commerce Department also reported that

per capita income grew just 2.4 percent in 1991, to \$19,092. It was the smallest rise since 1961 and the first time since 1982, during the last recession, that income growth lagged behind inflation.

We are particularly concerned the U.S. subsidized (Reuters, Bloomberg, AP)

U.S. Ups Wheat Subsidies

Move Takes Aim at EC for Trade 'Distortions'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota — President GeorgeBush said Wednesday that the United States would
sharply increase U.S. wheat subsidies to compete with ropean Community, which it accuses of unfair

compension.

Mr. Bush asked the Agriculture Department to subsidize the sale of 30 million tons of wheat to 28 countries between now and June 1993, which would "sharply accelerate" the U.S. export-enhancement program, the White House said.

"It will force our competitors, especially in the Enropean Community, to reduce their export subsidies in agriculture," Mr. Bush said. "We want free trade, but we must insist on fair trade."

The subsidies would total \$1 billion on sales worth \$3 billion, a U.S. official said. . The news sent grain futures sharply higher on the Chicago Board of Trade. In trading on Wednesday,

wheat for September delivery was up 8.75 cents, at 53.34 a bushel. Although wheat prices have risen strongly this week in expectation of an export push, the subsidy package exceeded traders' expectations. The European Community, meanwhile, said it was concerned that the U.S. subsidy increase could disrupt

sales are made gradually and in an orderly fashion."

an EC spokesman said.

An official close to the EC farm commissioner, Ray MacSharry, expressed concern about the size of the subsidy program. "Such a large amount in one go is unparalleled," the official said. Nonetheless, "the EC will stay calm," another EC official said, and will look

at U.S. subsidies on a case-by-case basis. U.S. officials said they had no intention of starting a trade war with the EC, but felt obliged to compensate for "distortions" in trade that have occurred in the absence of progress in talks under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The talks have been stalled by the Community's refusal to cut farm supports as much as Washington has demanded.

"The president is saying in capital letters we are going to fight for those markets," one administration official said. The White House says European government subsi-

dies on wheat exports amount to about \$125 a ton, while U.S. subsidies are worth about \$40 a ton, U.S. market share has fallen in recent years as the Community has stepped up farm subsidies.

Mr. Bush made the announcement during a campaign visit to South Dakota, where he spoke to farmers. He also released \$755 million in emergency aid to

See WHEAT, Page 12

West German Industry Remains Stalled

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatche BONN - Western German industrial production fell a seasonally adjusted 0.5 percent in July from June, largely due to a weaker perfor-

mance in the construction sector, the Economics Ministry said Wednesday.

The decline was announced on the eve of a report that economists expected would show that the country's gross domestic product declined about I percent in the second quarter from the first, GDP rose 2 percent in the first

quarter from the last quarter of 1991. Nevertheless the chief of the German Industry and Trade Association, Hans Peter Stihl, took issue with a number of leading economists and said he saw no signs of a recession in Germany.

"Important economic indicators clearly show the economy is cooling off but there can be no talk of recession," he said.

Regarding the expected drop in GDP due for release Thursday, analysts noted that growth had also fallen in both the third and fourth quarters of 1991. The improvement in the first quarter of 1992 had been largely due to

extraordinary factors such as more working days and unusually mild weather.

Many economists fear that Western Germany could enter recession at the end of this year or early next year if there is no pick-up in foreign demand to offset weakness in the domestic economy. But prospects for exports also look weak with the mark firming to record

levels against the dollar. "If foreign demand does not show strong growth, we can be in a recession by the end of the year," said Ralph Neuhaus, an economist at Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale.

A number of economists expect that growth in Western Germany for the year as a whole will be about 1 percent, below government forecasts of 1.5 percent and far below the 1991 figure of 3.1 percent.

Rising unemployment is also undercutting hopes that a surge in consumer spending might give a boost to the economy in the second half of this year. Economists had' hoped for higher consumer spending in the period between July, when certain taxes will

be discontinued, and next year, when valueadded taxes will be increased.

Economists also have widely forecast that Western Germany's unemployment figure for August, due for publication on Thursday, would edge higher by a margin of 20,000 to 30,000 from the July total of 1.82 million. Eastern German unemployment is expected to remain near the 1.19 million registered in July. Mr. Stihl criticized the government for aggra-

vating the economy's sluggishness even as he denied that there were signs of a recession. "A considerable part of the current economic

weakness is determined by psychological fac-

Mr. Stihl criticized the government in particular for creating uncertainty with a proposal for a compulsory bond for high wage earners to finance German unification costs.

The drop in July industrial production followed a revised 1.4 percent decline in June. Construction sector output was down 4.5 per-

(Bloomberg, UPI, Reuters, AFX)

Dollar Hits New Low Before Edging Higher

NEW YORK - The dollar touched another record low against the Deutsche mark Wednesday on continued gloom about anemic U.S. economic activity and the attraction of high German interest rates, traders and analysts said. But the currency ended the day with

The dollar dropped to a low of 1.3860 Deutsche marks in New York trading, below the previous low of 1.3885 DM touched briefly on Tuesday, before recovering to 1.3942 DM in late activity. On Tuesday, it finished at 1.3900.

"It seems every time we rally, there are plenty of people willing to sell into it," said Tom Hoge at Credit Susse.

The lack of central bank intervention or overt U.S. political concern about the sliding dollar added to bearish sentiment, traders said. There has been no confirmation of concerted intervention by the world's central banks since Aug. 24.

Late in the day, the dollar took a half-pfennig tumble from its intraday high of 1.3960 DM on talk that the Federal Reserve might cut interest rates, despite the dollar's weakness, traders said.

"The Fed isn't really concerned that the dollar is going lower," said Paul Spirgel, a trader at Bank Napoalim BM. "They're more

See DOLLAR, Page 12

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Competitiveness: The Case For the 'Porter Solution'

By Steve Lohr New York Times Service

AMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Business school professors tend to be an anonymous breed, and their research is often denigrated as a blend of big words and small ideas. Yet Michael E. Porter of the Harvard Business School stands out as a genuine star. When he speaks, people in business, finance and government listen —frequently paying handsomely to do so. He commands up to \$25,000 a lecture.

Mr. Porter's three major books on economic and corporate competitiveness are footnote-filled doorstop tomes, but roughly a half a million copies have been sold. His instructional videos

The problem is said

The 45-year-old professor's current subject of choice is why the American financial system of allocating puts the nation's companies at a competitive disadvantage, and investment capital. what can be done to correct the

to be the American way

Mr. Porter has just finished as research director for a two-year study of the issue jointly commissioned by the Harvard Business School and the Council on Competitiveness, a private group of executives, academics and union officials.

Twenty-five heavyweight scholars, from Lawrence H. Summers, chief economist of the World Bank, to Alfred D. Chandler Jr., the Pulitzer prize-winning business historian, were signed up to do original research. A summary was published in late June, and Mr. Porter testified before the Senate Banking Committee.

He has written a Harvard Business Review article entitled "Capital Disadvantage: America's Failing Capital Investment System"

and a book is planned for next year. In 1990, the assignment from the council was to explain the short-term perspective of American industry.

But before long, the direction of the study shifted somewhat. "We started out to look at time horizons, but it quickly became apparent that that was the wrong question," Mr. Porter said.
"The much broader problem is the American system of allocating investment capital, and it's a system that is threatening the competi-

tiveness of American companies and the long-term growth of the

The study has marshaled some fairly compelling evidence to support the contention that American managers do make fewer long-See PORTER, Page 13

GM Strike: A 'Sneak Preview' of 1993 Showdown Over Jobs

By Doron P. Levin

New York Times Service DETROIT - A spreading strike at General Motors Corp., which now involves more than 30,000 workers at eight plants, is the first concerted reaction by GM workers to a campaign by the company to cut costs and reduce its work force by 74,000 people by 1995. The strike is threatening to affect nearly twice as many plants and workers by the end of this week.

The cost-cutting effort, which involves shrinking GM's North American operations and scrutinizing just about every major purchase from roller bearings to disc brakes, is being led by a new management team that includes John F. Smith Jr., GM's 54-year-old president, and J. Ignacio Lopez de Arnortua, a 51-year-old Spanish engineer who arrived here four months ago and has shaken motordom to its en-

trenched roots.

Mr. Lopez, who was in charge of purchasing for GM Europe when the overseas operation was restructured by Mr. Smith, sulting in impressive gains in profits and productivity, has created something of a storm in the auto industry.

Nicknamed the "Grand Inquisitor" by European auto executives, Mr. Lopez was appointed vice president for worldwide purchasing in Detroit in April.

. He promptly shook up the clubby world of GM suppliers — including the company's vast parts-making divisions that supply 70 percent of the components in GM's vehicles. He declared that all contracts would be put up for bid and that 50 percent inprovements in productivity were expected in three years.

The clear message to the United Auto Workers union is that the price cuts Mr. Looez wants from GM's parts operations could lead to plant shutdowns, divestitures and fewer union jobs. Although Mr. Lopez is not personally responsible for all of that, he has become a symbol of a changing GM that says it wants to be leaner and more

competitive.
"This is all about whether management has the ability to improve the competitiveness of our company," one GM middle

But in Lordstown, Ohio, where GM has a complex of plants that make everything from fenders to the subcompact Chevrolet

which has been a leading issue between the company and the union for years, is the 'union's battle cry as it heads into contract

negotiations next year with GM.
In many respects, the current strike is a dress rehearsal for the 1993 labor talks. And there is already talk in Detroit that this dispute holds the potential to be a protracted showdown reminiscent of the union's bitter — and unsuccessful — strike

against Caterpillar Inc. this year.

The current strike exploded uncontrollably into a national affair from a local hispute partly because GM's top management was focused on its corporate restructuring, a recent stock issue and broad strategic planning to shore up profits.

The strike started when the UAW protested the elimination of 240 tool-and-diemaking jobs because the work was being shifted to an outside supplier. Last week, the union dusted off an age-old strike strategy by walking out of a Lordstown plant that makes body parts for a number of GM's best-selling models.

Although the union helped GM start the

speed of 55 miles an hour.

The Bridgestone tire, jointly developed in Japan and the United

States, calls for a special rubber

tire to support the weight of the car

"Without the special rim, the tire

Cavalier, becoming more competitive has immovative Saturn carmaking venture, the must stabilize the automaker's finances in meant a loss of jobs. And job security, strike proves the union is also willing to North America. ge Saturn's sales to dramatize its dis-

> department, wants to be the next UAW with job losses than it did during the strike overseas or from nonunion shops. at Caterpillar.
>
> "We had Lopez into our plant," said
>
> "Mr. Lopez has met with Steve Yokich and said their talks were excellent," a GM a GM supplier in Rochester Hills, Michi-

spokeswoman, Antonette Simonetti, said Tuesday, referring to talks before the strike began. "He said he admires union workers and they should work together to make operations competitive. "But he said there is only one class of

He's said to workers. 'Let's work togeth-

In the past, GM often bowed to pressure Apache raid - a strike at a small plant that

Because GM makes a higher proportion taste for strategies that take away jobs. of its parts itself, with costly union labor,

Stephen Yokich, head of the union's GM many GM parts — and, therefore, GM epartment, wants to be the next UAW vehicles — are at a serious cost disadvansident; he and other officers must prove tage to Ford Motor Co., Chrysler Corp. that the union can deal more effectively and Japanese automakers that buy parts

> gan. "There's a lot of pressure on price all our supply contracts are being rebid. He wants double-digit decreases, not the 2 or 3 percent GM had been asking for." John Casesa, automotive analyst for

Wertheim Schroder & Co. in New York, GM supplier, not internal and external. said: "GM has been evading these issues since World War II. The longer you wait,

the tougher it gets."

But Mr. Casesa says he thinks the GM when organized labor staged a so-called strike will not explode into a confrontation like the one between Caterpillar and the s intended to cause larger problems, auto workers. Rather, it will be a "sneak steadily affecting more and more opera-tions. But this time, GM's top management for a new contract to replace the current is clearly on notice from directors that it one, which expires in the fall of 1993.

IMF Sees a Weak Rebound

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund expects the world economy to stage a weak recovery next year and is urging rich nations to tackle the festering problems hindering growth, monetary sources said Wednesday.

The Fund, in a report discussed by its policy-making board, forecasts that growth in the industrial world will pick up to 3.2 percent next year from 1.8 percent in 1992. "The recovery will be weak and uneven," though, one monetary source said. The report arges the unwinding of the economic excesses of the

1980s, including tax hikes and spending cuts to narrow the U.S. budget deficit. It projects U.S. growth will accelerate to 3.4 percent next year from 2.1 percent in 1992, sources said. Germany, which is urged to reduce its deficit, is seen growing at 1.9 percent in 1992 and 2.8 percent in 1993, up from 1 percent last year.

ompanies have songht to produce a passenger-car tire that would run even after deflating. But the race among the world's giant tire producers recently grew more intense when Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and Pridestone Com. of Jesus en Bridgestone Corp. of Japan an-nounced the separate development

> Bridgestone's tires, which require special wheels, are currently available on some customized Chevrolet Corvette models. A package of four tires, four special wheels and an air pressure sensor system costs about \$5,000.

of what they call run-flat tires.

By Jonathan P. Hicks

New York Times Service

NEW YORK - For years, tire

Goodyear, which apparently harried its announcement after Bridgestone introduced its run-flat tire, says its version will work with regular rims. But Goodycar is not expected to have its tires on the market until late next year. It has not disclosed a projected price. The notion of such a product --

a tire that will carry a passenger carry to 200 miles (320 kilometers) after being deflated — is not new.

Continental AG of Germany tested one eight years ago on som Mercedes-Benz models. But that product required antomakers to build a special wheel, a prospect

the car companies dismissed as too compound and a low-pressure sup-port insert. The insert enables the Many industry analysts are questioning whether the new tires will be widely accepted. They contend when air has seeped out of the tire. The tire is held in place by a special there is enough demand for run-flat double-beaded rim. tires, but that the expense of retooling cars with new wheels would serve as a deterrent.

could come unseated while operat-ing without air," said Richard W. Brennan, product specialist at At the right price, however, consumers may be receptive, because Bridgestone/Firestone inc., the U.S. the product would virtually eliminate the need to change tires at would make it more dangerous in inconvenient places, such as along turning corners. You would have a lot less vehicle control." a busy highway. A typical passenger-car tire uses Bridgestone's run-flat tire also in-

No Spare Required Spodyear's recently approunced Sagle Extended Mobility The is intensed to allow a part to toper turning even when the fire is flat. Bridgestate uses a somewhat different design in its new from ter tree.

Bridgestone, Goodyear Race on Flat Tires

air pressure to support the car's cindes a low-pressure sensor mounted on the rim that sends a radio

weight. In a run-flat tire, the side-walls are about 50 percent thicker signal to the dashboard, where a light alerts the driver when a tire's to help support the weight when the tire deflates. air pressure drops to less than 25 pounds a square inch (1.75 kilo-Bridgestone says its run-flat tire, the Expedia, can take a car at least 50 miles at a speed of 55 miles an hour once the tire has deflated. Goodyear said its Eagle Extended grams a square centimeter). The Goodyear tire also has an electronic sensor that can tell the Mobility Tire, to be introduced by 1994, would be capable of running 200 miles after it lost its air, at a

also use a special rubber compound that not only generates less heat; but also enables the tire to withstand greater hear.
Bridgestone said its tires should be available for luxury touring cars within three years. The Goodyear tire will differ from Bridgestone's chiefly in that if will not require a specially con-

structed wheel. Goodyear said its run-flat tire could be used on any standard wheel, making the system much less expensive, although it will not disclose the likely price.

Typically, when a tire runs flat

the rolling resistance causes fric-

tion that generates a large amount

With the run-flat tire, the rubber

insert supports the load, although the tire appears flat. The new tires

down and the tire to be ruined.

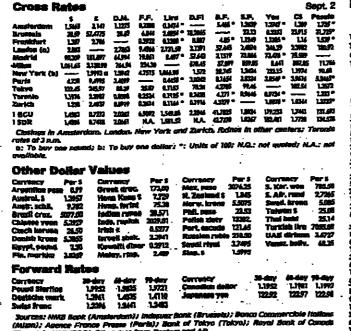
Donald L. Knight, an executive at Goodyear, said, "Our tire has been designed to maintain itself to the wheel at zero-inflation pressure.

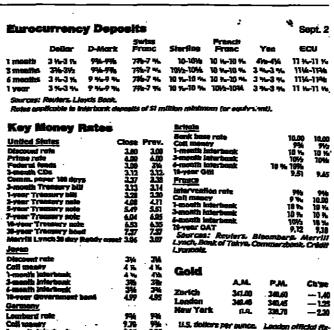
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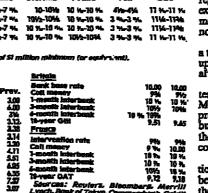
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MARKET DIARY

Rally in Airlines Aids Wall Street

mpiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK - A rally in airline, aluminum and retail issues pushed Wall Street stocks higher on Wednesday.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which added 8.91 points Tues-

N.Y. Stocks

day, jumped 24.05 to 3.290.31. Boosted by an outlook for higher air fares, the Dow transportation average, which rose 18.97 points in the previous session, jumped 29.70 points, to 1,269.93.

Advances outpaced declines by more than a 5-to-3 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange, where volume rose to 187.01 million shares from 174.43 million.

Expectations of strong retail sales, due out Thursday, pushed several of the leading retail stores higher, and reports of firm aluminum prices helped companies in

that industry.
The bellwether 30-year Treasury bond, which jumped 13/32 Tuesday, tacked on 2/32, to 98 17/32. The issue's yield, which moves in the opposite direction of its price. eased to 7.36 percent from 7.37 percent. Bonds drew strength from weak economic data released in the

Blue chips have rebounded since the Dow touched 3,207 on Aug. 25. over-the-counter issue, rising % to But poor breadth and volume sug-gest the rally is a hollow one, with-

pass resistance at 3,280. "For the last couple of weeks i has drifted up and down," said Frank Gretz, analyst at Shields & Co. "This isn't a very attractive rally. It's another rally to be con-

cerned shour " Fleet Financial paced the New York Stock Exchange active issues, jumping % to 28 in heavy dividend-related trading of 6.43 million shares, most of that in a single block of 6.25 million shares. Thursday is the record date for share-holders to be eligible to receive the bank's next quarterly payout of 20

cents a share.
The Limited followed, climbing 1¼ to 23¾. RJR Nabisco was the third most

active issue, rising 4 to 8%. Among blue chips. Alcoa jumped 2% to 67%, International Paper rose 1% to 64%, Philip Morris gained 1% to 84%, Burlington Northern jumped 1% to 37. In an active airline sector, AMR

Corp. jumped 24 to 59%, DElta Air rose 1% to 53%, Southwest Air gained 1% to 23% and UAL jumped 134 to 1094. Nabors Industries led the Ameri-

can Stock Exchange actives, rising 1/4 to 7/4. Hillhaven Corp. followed casing 1/4 to 21/2. Microsoft was the most-active

75%. (UPI, Bloomberg, Reuters)

DOLLAR: Bounces Off New Low

(Continued from first finance page) concerned about how fast it's going

down," he said. - Against other currencies, the

Foreign Exchange

dollar finished at 123.15 yen, up ffom 122.66 yen on Tuesday. It also was trading at 1.2434 Swiss frames, up from 1.2365, and at 4.7515 French francs, up from

4,7385. The pound was at \$1.9993, down from \$2.0020.

"There's absolutely no reason to buy dollars at the moment, and the only thing tempering its decline is some jitters about selling it at his-toric lows," said a currency trader at Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. "Mark strength is shining through across the board," he said.

The Bundesbank central bank council meets Thursday, but no change in key German interest rates are expected, despite growing political pressure from across Europe for easier German credit. No press conference is scheduled for after the meeting, which is sometimes a sign that no change in rates is on the agenda, analysts said.

percent, 6.5 points higher than the

ance Preise Sept

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

rate.
The major U.S. economic indicator due out this week is the August nonfarm payrolls report on Friday. Analysts said they expect a rise of between 100,000 and 200,000 jobs during the month, but the number is expected to be distorted by temporary federal summer job pro-

grams for teenagers.

A major debate in the market. continued to be the French referendum on the Maastricht Treaty on European Union, scheduled for Sept. 20.

Council, the highest authority on the constitution, on Wednesday rejected an appeal by conservative opponents of the treaty, clearing the way for the referendum.

cal and economic union violated constitutional clauses.

scramble for the mark, which is considered the most stable European currency. In London earlier, the dollar was

perceived U.S. Federal funds target

The French Constitutional

The conservatives had argued that the treaty on monetary, politi-

If France votes against European union, investors are expected to

at 1.3905 DM in late trading, little changed from 1.3915 on Tuesday. The key Lombard rate is 9.75 It slipped as low as 1.3870 DM.

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Sept. 2

Dow Jones Averages

NYSE indexes

NASDAQ Indexes

AMEX Stock Index

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U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Hurricane to Put Insurers in Ked

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — U.S. property and casualty insurers should post a third-quarter net loss because of last week's hurricane, which caused an estimated \$7.3 billion in damage, according to Sean Mooney, an economist with the Insurance Information Institute. Mr. Mooney and Florida Department of Insurance chief Herb Clark. have issued a preliminary estimate that Florida business insured losses from the storm are between \$1.46 billion and \$2.55 billion. The institute said the insurers had second-quarter income of about \$2.8 billion.

In Baltimore, United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. said the net

impact of Hurricane Andrew in Florida on its results, after reinsurance, would be about \$40 million.

The American Insurance Services Group Inc. said the industry was likely to pay an estimated \$500 million for damages in Louisiana.

Meanwhile, preliminary government reports say the harricane severely damaged more than 100 offshore oil and natural gas platforms in the Gulf of Mexico. Phillips Petroleum Co. said about 25 percent of its oil production and 15 percent of its natural gas production from the Gulf is temporarily critariaed.

(Renters. AP) temporarily curtailed.

Clark Moves Production Back to U.S.

LEXINGTON, Kentucky (Reuters) — Clark Material Handling Co., a subsidiary of Terex Corp., said Wednesday it would bring production of some of its forklift trucks back to the United States from South Korea

beginning in the first quarter of 1993.

The company said facilities would be expanded in its U.S. operations, creating about 160 additional jobs. Clark's joint venture with the Samsung Group would continue to make forklift trucks in South Korea for the Asian markets.

Clifford May Be Excused From Trials

WASHINGTON (AP) - Clark M. Clifford, a former U.S. defense secretary, may escape federal prosecution in the Bank of Commerce & Credit International scandal because of his heart condition, and a New York prosecutor indicated Wednesday that he may also be excused from a trial there.

A cardiologist who examined Mr. Clifford's medical records has agreed that he could suffer a heart attack if he goes on trial, and Justice Department officials said Tuesday they may decide not to prosecute him for that reason.

The evaluation by Dr. Albert A. Del Negro, who was asked by the department to examine Mr. Clifford's record, confirmed earlier statements by Mr. Clifford's attorneys. Mr. Clark, 85, had a heart attack in 1977.

General Mills Buys Nabisco Cereals

NEW YORK (NYT) - General Mills Inc. will add RJR Nabisco Inc.'s

ready-to-eat cereal business to its lineup.

General Mills, which trails only Kellogg Co. in the growing and fiercely competitive cereal business, said it would pay \$450 million in cash for the Nabisco cold cereal line, which includes Shredded Wheat, Spoon-Sized Shredded Wheat and Shreddies.

For the Record

Asserican Telephone & Telegraph Co. said it has received a \$110 million contract to provide a telecommunications traffic management and administration system for Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. that is scheduled to begin operations in the third quarter of 1994. (Bloomberg) General Electric Co. introduced a credit card that gives consumers certificates based on the amount they spend that are redeemable at

participating retailers.

(UPI)

Aluminum Co. of America said Wednesday it has sold its 44.3 percent interest in Grupo Aluminio SA, an aluminum producer in Mexico, to Grupo Carso of Mexico.

(UPI) Seagram Co. said its second-quarter earnings rose 2 percent on sales of more profitable items and cost-cutting. Seagram said it earned \$152 million in the period, up from \$149 million a year earlier.

(AP)

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MARKET MA

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

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The announcement was no sur- ministration was considering a

including last week's hurricane.

cial said. But U.S. officials said Mr. Bush's decision to aid farmers two farmers for agricultural disasters, months before the Nov. 3 election

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prise, EC officials said. "In an elec-tion campaign, there's a certain farm exports and farm income. logic in the U.S. policy," one offi-

Farm groups welcomed the subsidy increase. "This should mean increased sales, without question," said Dean Kleckner of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The appearance were and last month Agriculture Secretary Edward Madigan said the Bush administration. (Reuters, AFX)

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Deutsche Gives Details on Deal

BONN - Deutsche Bank said Tuesday it paid at least 350 million Deutsche marks (\$250 million) to acquire its 56 percent stake in Deutscher Herold AG and that it

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sought control of the insurer for its distribution network and products. Hilmar Kopper, the bank's chairman, revealed that the purchase, announced with few details on Monday, consisted of two parts: The bank bought a 28 percent stake that the insurer had held in its treasury for at least 175 million DM and then acquired another 28 per-

145,600 shares at 1,200 DM each, or 174.7 million DM.

Existing shareholders bought 15,000 shares in the rights issue, which raised 192 million DM. Analysts said Deutsche Bank

was likely to have paid about 700 million DM for the first 28 percent of Herold's shares. Hans Dieter Ritterbex, the Deutscher Herold chairman, said

none of the insurer's 22 shareholders had sold shares to Deutsche Bank, but that a package of 28 percent had

Shares Plunge as Elkem Seeks a Delay on Loan

Compiled by Our Staff From Disputches
OSLO — Shares of the metals processor Elkem A/S plunged on Wednesday as the company's request for a postponement of a loan repayment triggered speculation of a possible collapse.

The company's ordinary shares dropped 16.6 percent to 30 kroner, while its free shares plummeted 25 percent to 30 kroner.

Elkem issued a statement refuting a newspaper report that it was near collapse. It said the company had only asked Norway's Industry Ministry to postpone the repsyment of a state loan of 270 million kroner (\$48.6 million) due next year.

Elkem said it sought the delay because of disappointing results at Norsk Jern Holding A/S, a formerly state-owned unit that Elkem recently acquired with the loan it is having trouble repaying.

Elkem also said it was unaffected by a deepening crisis in Norway's certificate market. The company said it had a total net interestbearing debt of 3.9 billion kroner, but added that it depends on the

bond market and banks for finance, not certificates. (Reuters, AFX)

been built up over 20 years to offer to a strong institutional partner.

All but one of the old sharehold-

ers come from the seven families that formed the insurer in 1922, with Schweizerische Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft having previously been the only institutional investor.

Mr. Kopper said the Herold stake

"ties in nicely" with Deutsche Bank's insurance activities. "Our in-terest in Deutscher Herold lies primarily in the structure of the group and the distribution network. While Deutsche Bank's own life

insurance business will continue to

profit gained 7.2 percent from a year-earlier, a "satisfactory" increase, aided by a rise in be managed through its branch netinsurance premium income. old will give Deutsche Bank insur-ance products an extra discrework, the link with Deutscher Her-758 million guilders (\$483 miltion), matching analysts' explatform, Mr. Kopper said. At the same time, Herold insur-ance products will be offered to 6 pectations. Total insurance premium income rose 5.5 per-

million bank customers through Deutsche Bank's network. Farlier this year, Deutsche Bank acquired a 51 percent stake in another German insurer, Gerling Versicherungs AG, for an undisclosed

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

■ Swiss Insurer Grows

Zurich Versicherungs-Gesellschaft said Tuesday its first-half preminus grew 13 percent and it ex-pected 1992 earnings to surpass the 431.8 million Swiss francs (\$349 million) earned last year, AFP-Extel News reported from Zurich.

NMB Postbank, plans to reduce its computer centers to The company said gross premi-ums in the first half were 11.8 bilthree from six, and is considering subcontracting activities unrelated to banking.

Packaging Purchases Insurance Help Bowater's Profit **Bolsters**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON - Bowater PLC said Wednesday its first-half pretax profit jumped 18.6 percent from a year earlier, helped by acquisitions, but said its outlook for the second half was uncertain.

The British paper and packaging company said profit rose to £62.4 million (\$124.8 million), on a 16 percent rise in revenue, to £706 million. Revenue was boosted by the acquisitions of DRG Packaging and Cope Allman Packaging, which Bowater bought in March for £444 million.

The company also said it planned to propose a 2-for-1 stock split at the company's extraordinary general meeting on Oct. 20. Chairman Norman Ireland said, "World economic conditions remain difficult.

"We anticipate continuing im-provement in our operations in North America. Australasia is looking for recovery. We can only remain hopeful for Europe that a slow return to growth will start to

emerge in the last quarter," he said. The results were within analysts' expectations. Bowater shares rose 13 pence to 714 pence on the London Stock Exchange, helped by news of the planned stock split.

"These were good figures," said Tim Rothwell, analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd Research Ltd., citing

improvement in tissue and engineer ing Operating profit from building and ensineering rose to £8.1 million from £4.6 million, and from tissue to £2.2 million from £600,000.

David Lyon, Bowater's chief executive, said the company would not consider selling operations facing weak demand, such as the medical packaging and Continental Europe-an rigid plastics operations of DRG Cope Allman. He refused to specify how many job reductions or plant shutdowns Bowater planned following the acquisitions.

Nor does Bowater plan to sell its tissue and timber or engineering businesses, which some investors say do not belong in Bowater's core packaging operations. "We've got improvement on return on sales in tissue and building and engineering," Mr. Lyon said. "These businesses are not for sale."

European operating profit rose 20 percent, to £39.7 million, on sales of £418 million, up 25 percent. Profit from the United States jumped to £!7 million from £11 million, helped by new orders and cost cuts. Sales totaled £162 million there, up more than one-third. Profit from Australasia almost

doubled, to £4.4 million, on a 6.7 percent rise in sales, to £126 million. Bowater also said it would pay a first-half dividend of 9.7 pence, up from 8.93 pence a year earlier.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFX)

Investor's Europe Frankfurt London Paris **CAC 40** FTSE 100 Index 1900 2100 2700 1800 ن 2000 2600 1700 1900 2500 1800 2400 -1700 1500 2300 1600 A M J 1992 1400 A M J J A S 1992 2200 A M J J A S 1992 Exchange Index Wednesday Prev. Change Close Amsterdam **CBS Trend** 108.50 109,10 -0.55 Brussels Stock Index 5,204,06 5,228,78 -0.47 Frankfurt 1,518.70 1.506.67 0.79 Frankfurt 594.32 601.16 -1.14 HEX 557.54 562.11 -0.81 London Financial Times 30 1,682,80 1.670 60 +0.73 London FTSE 100 2,313.00 2,298.40 +0.64 Madrid General Index +1.67 Milan MIB 756.00 753.00 -2 26 Paris CAC 40 1.711.41 1.674.23 +2.22 Affaersvaerden 831.20 836.53 -0.64 Stock Index -0.39 Zurich SBS 613.20 610.20 +0.49

Very briefly:

Sources: Reuters, AFP

 British Broadcasting Corp. said it was in talks with a News Corp. unit.
 Sky satellite television news, with a view to setting up its own 24-hour rolling news service.

 Philips Electronics NV and Motorola Inc. are establishing a joint chip-design center in Eindhoven, the Netherlands, to accelerate the development of integrated circuits for multimedia products.

Remarkt vehicle sales in France rose 20.4 percent in August from August 1991, to 48,000 vehicles, the French automakers association announced; it said Peageot sales fell 14.6 percent to 26,400 units while Citroën sales gained 5.6 percent to 16,400.

• Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits et du Tourisme and Ferros de dello Stato of Italy said they have agreed to create a company. Treno SpA.

specializing in nighttime rail travel, Britain said official reserves fell an underlying \$1.284 billion in August, following an \$86 million decline in July. The Treasury said the drop

partly reflected intervention to defend sterling.

AFX, Bloomberg, Reuters, AFF

International Report Land

Russia Runs Low on Ruble Support

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW - Russia's central bank has spent \$650 million so far this year to prop up the sinking ruble and is not able to spend more than another \$100 million, bank chairman Viktor Gerashchenko said Wednesday. The ruble sank to a record low of 210.5 to the dollar

on the Moscow Foreign Currency Exchange on Tues-day, compared with the previous low of 205 reached in the previous trading session last Thursday. Mr. Gerashchenko told the Interfax news agency

that the central bank spent \$30 million on Thursday alone to support the ruble. "The state bank can spend no more than \$100 million for ruble stabilization," Mr. Gerashchenko was quoted as telling a meeting of Russian

"We are not giving up the practice of hard currency interventions, but we can run out of money at any moment," he said.

entrepreneurs.

Mr. Gerashchenko did not say over what time period the bank was willing to spend its limit of \$100

He said in an interview published Tuesday the ruble's exchange rate was "absolutely unrealistic" and

should be closer to a range of 15 to 27 to the dollar. The ruble has not been that strong since early this year when its rate was still being set by the government. Currently its rate is set at auctions held twice a

Mr. Gerashchenko also said Wednesday that he favored making businesses sell 100 percent of their foreign-currency earnings for rubles at the auctions. Businesses are now required to sell 30 percent of foreign-currency earnings directly to the central bank and another 20 percent at the auctions.

The law, even in its current form, is difficult to enforce because many businesses keep as much money as possible in foreign bank accounts.

one Moscow-based Western adviser.

But businessmen feared that it would add yet another obstacle to doing business in Russia. "It would impose additional overheads, additional time, additional frustrations and additional uncertainty," said

(AP, Reuters)

PORTER: Is Competitiveness a Question of Capital?

(Continued from first finance page)

Net at ING

AFP-Exiel News

nationale Nederlanden Groep NV, the Dutch finan-

cial conglomerate, said

Wednesday its first-half net

For the half, profit totaled

cent, to 9.94 billion guilders.

23.9 billion guilders.

Revenue rose 3.5 percent, to

Losses at Orion Insurance

Co, which underwrites cover-

age on such high-risk items as ships, aircraft and oil rigs, de-creased but remained consider-

able, ING said. Nationale Ne-

derlanden, ING's insurance

arm, said Tuesday it was halt-

ing Orion's underwriting activi-

ING's other major arm,

ties on the London market.

AMSTERDAM - Inter-

term investments than their peers in Japan or Europe. For example, one research paper was a survey of about 300 large companies worldwide that found that American companies considered 21 percent of their investment projects long term, meaning no profits were ex-pected during the first five years.

By contrast, Japanese companies said 47 percent of their investments were long term, and Europeans said 61 percent were. American corporate profitability

is higher than in Germany or Japan. But, as the study documents, there seems to be little direct connection between higher profits and long-term returns to shareholders. Japanese shareholders have

achieved higher returns (primarily in long-term capital gains) than holders of American shares for the are not so eager to please the stock last two decades, and German market "In Japan and Germany, shareholders have outpaced Ameri- the traded capital market is decoucans for more than a decade.

The explanation, Mr. Porter suggests, is that by demanding high near-term profits the American system is counterproductive, sapping growth by lowering investment to rates far below Japan and Germany. Mr. Porter calls the American

capital system "fluid," with the ownership of companies increasingly fragmented and transient.

Japan and Germany, according to Mr. Porter, have dedicated capital systems. In these highly competitive nations, banks, related companies and friendly institutions own the controlling stakes in major compa-

nies, and hold those stakes for years. The long-term stakeholders are not traders, so corporate managers

pled from management behavior," Mr. Porter said. The Porter solution is to make

the American system more like the dedicated setups abroad. Even in America, he says, there are models that point the way. Permanent family ownership in

companies mimics the patient capital of a dedicated system, with the benefits evident in success stories like Motorola, Hewlett-Packard, Cargill and Hallmark, Warren Buffett's Berkshire Hathaway is cited as Mr. Porter's ideal institutional investor, taking big stakes in compa-nies and betting for the long haul.

Mr. Porter would prod the rest of corporate America in that direction with regulatory and tax changes.

Pentland Sees No '92 Profit at Adidas

MUNICH - Pentland Group PLC, the future owner of Adidas AG.

does not expect Adidas to increase its sales this year or next or to make a profit this year, a German newspaper reported Wednesday.

Stephen Rubin, chairman of Pentland, said in an interview with the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung that he wanted to return Adidas to the position of a worldwide leader and that the most important way to

strengthen the company was to boost its equity capital and reserves. Bernard Tapie agreed in July to sell his 95 percent holding in Adidas to Pentland for 621 million Deutsche marks (\$444 million). The purchase will inject 200 DM of capital in Adidas, Mr. Rubin said.

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Analysts See a Risk Of Korea Recession

Compiled by Our Staff From Disputches SEOUL - South Korea's economic strategists said Wednesday that the economy was slowing to a soft landing, but private analysts warned that there was a danger of sliding into recession.

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The Korea Development Institute, a government think tank, lowered its forecast for economic growth in 1992 to 6.9 percent this year, down from a previous fore-cast of 7.4 percent. That would mark a significant slowdown from the 1991 growth rate of 8.4 percent.

The institute said sluggish investment and dwindling consumption were mainly responsible for the slowdown, but it said slower growth would relieve strong inflationary pressures and reduce the huge current-account deficit.

The think tank lowered its forecast for inflation this year to 6.2 percent, down from 7.8 percent previously and a rate of 9.6 percent recorded in 1991. It predicted a current-account deficit of \$5.6 billion, down from its previous estimate of \$7 billion and last year's actual gap of \$8.8 billion.

The forecast came one day after the government reported that growth in the second quarter stability," said Park Byong Ho, slowed to a 6.0 percent rate from 9.8 percent in the same period a year ago, and that the merchandise Studies

trade balance - the biggest contributor to the current-account deficit —swung to a surplus in August

Shim Hoon, director of the monetary policy department at the Bank of Korea, the central bank, said the slowdown indicated the success of the government's policy of cooling the overheated economy.

policy, bubbles in our economy have begun to subside," he said. But some private analysts warned of a slip into recession. Lee Hahn Koo, president of the Daewoo Research Institute, said growth slowed sharply in the secand quarter despite a 9.5 percent rise in government spending and a 12.8 percent increase in public-sec-

"As a result of its tight monetary

tor construction. He said he was pessimistic because of a decline in investment. Equipment and plant investment rose only 4.3 percent in the second quarter from the same period last year, compared with a 14.7 percent

increase a year earlier. "Accumulating inventories and a decline in import license approvals for semi-finished products and machinery show that South Korea is heading for recession rather than professor of economics at Seoul's professor of economics at Seoul's appointment of a new board for the airline and said Hankuk University of Foreign that the new air force chief, General Gun Pimarnthip, Studies. (Renters, AP) would not be chairman.

Nissan Slump Imperils Debt Rating

TOKYO — Nissan Motor Co.'s senior debt was placed on the Standard & Poor's Corp. creditwatch list Wednesday following the automaker's announcement last week that it would record a loss in

the current financial year. The report underscored the difficulties Nissan and other Japanese automakers are facing as competition intensifies amid global recession.

Standard & Poor's said about \$8.7 billion in Nissan debt would be put on creditwatch "with negative implications." Thomas Schiller, director at the agency's Tokyo office, said the move implied a 50 percent chance Nissan's senior debt would be downgraded from its current single-A-plus rating. The decline in Nissan's performance "reflects a

significant fall-off from the very strong demand during the recent boom economic years," S&P said. On Friday, Nissan said it expected to post a pretax loss of 15 billion yen (\$122 million) in the

previous forecast of profit of 40 billion yen. Meanwhile, analysts said Honda Motor Co. and Mazda Motor Corp. were likely to be the next automakers to reduce their profit forecasts.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1992

Downward revisions of profit estimates for Honda and Mazda reported Wednesday in the Nihon Keizai Shimbun were near current market expectations, analysts said.

"A prolonged slump in Japan, a lower-than-expected rebound in the U.S. market and the recent strength of the yea are creating a much worse environment than was expected," said Koji Endo of S.G. Warburg Securities (Japan).

The newspaper said Honda, Japan's No. 3 auto-maker, would lower its parent pretax profit esti-mate for this year to 60 billion yen. Previously, Honda had predicted virtually flat profit of 67 billion yen. (UPI, Bloomberg)

Thai Air Jumps as Military Is Foiled

BANGKOK — The stock price of Thai Airways International rose more than 9 percent Wednesday after the prime minister blocked a military attempt to retain chairmanship of the carrier's board of directors.

The stock rose 5 baht to close at 58 baht (\$2.31). Stock analysts said they expected that an airline board freed of military interference would run the company

more professionally.

Acting Prime Minister Anand Panyarachum intervened Tuesday in the controversy surrounding the

Last week, Mr. Gun had abruptly closed an airline meeting to appoint a new board and said he wanted to be chairman.

The image of Thai Airways International had been compromised last May when the former chairman, Air Chief Marshal Kaset Rojananil, became one of several men held responsible for a violent crackdown on prodemocracy demonstrations.

In the wake of that crisis, Mr. Anand's government amended the airline's charter in July to remove the air force commander from his traditional place as chairman of the board. The government also moved to remove military officers from the boards of other state

Canon, IBM Investor's Asia To Develop A Notebook

حبكذا من الاجل

TOKYO — Canon Inc. said Wednesday that it had agreed to cooperate with IBM in developing small computers and would begin selling their first product, a notebook computer, next year.

But a spokesman for Interna-tional Business Machines Corp. said the two companies were still talking and denied any formal decision had been made.

A Canon spokesman confirmed report in the economic daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun that the companies agreed to link Canon's printer and color-copier technology with IBM computer technol-

The spokesman said IBM and

Canon would start selling next year a notebook computer based on IBM's PS-55 model that includes Canon's small-sized "bubble-jet" printing cartridge. The computer, which has been under development since last year, will be manufactured in Japan by Canon and be sold separately under the IBM and Canon brand names, he said.

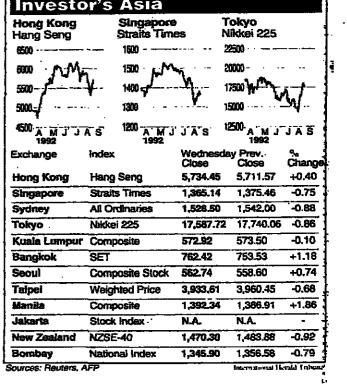
Cooperation in sales and development of computers using Canon's liquid-crystal display technology are also being studied, he said. Other projects envisaged include multimedia products incorporating text, sound, graphics and motion pictures, he added.

With the tie-up, Canon said it is hoping to raise annual sales at its computer division to around 100 billion yen (\$810 million) within two to three years, up from 10 bil-tion yen today. (AP, AFP, AFX) ■ Toshiba and Asahi Link

Toshiba Corp. and Asahi Chemical Industry Co. said Wednesday they were forming a joint venture to develop and manufacture longer-lasting rechargeable batteries, The Associated Press reported.

The lithium ion batteries that the venture will make have about twice the power capacity of nickel cadmium batteries, currently the most popular kind of rechargeable battery for electronics use.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 21 33.



Very briefly:

 Taiwan will remove a major restriction on foreign investors in its stock. market in a bid to boost weak overseas interest: foreign institutions will be allowed to remit capital gains back to their home country freely after an initial three-month period, instead of once a year.

 China has officially opened its third tax-free processing zone in the booming Shenzhen special economic zone, adjacent to Hong Kong.

• GVC Corp. of Taiwan, one of the world's largest manufacturers of computer modems, plans to acquire 30 percent of the Siemens Nixdorf, affiliate CPV Datensysteme GmbH of Germany, also a modem producer. for 1.2 million Deutsche marks (\$859,000 million).

TNT Ltd. posted an after-tax loss of 195.4 million Australian dollars

(\$140 million) for the year ended June 30, a 2 percent improvement from a year earlier; its Ansett and Eastwest airlines were hurt by price wars. Woodside Petroleum Ltd. of Australia reported an after-tax loss of 51.5

million Australian dollars for the first half, mainly because of depressed prices for liquefied natural gas: the result also was hurt by an extraordinary charge of 85.8 million dollars for deferred tax.

 Philippine inflation eased to an 8.9 percent annual rate in August after holding at a 9.2 percent rate from May to July.

• Taiwan's Environmental Protection Administration denied published, reports that it had decided to ease environmental regulations for manufacturing plants to encourage private investment.

Reuters, AFP, Blo.

China Lifts GNP Forecast Again and Eases Price Controls

BELIING -- China has raised its estimate of economic growth during the first half of 1992 yet again, with its top economic planner now saying that gross na-tional product surged by 12 percent from the year-earlier period.

Vice Premier Zou Jiahna said the high growth rate, revised upward from an earlier official estimate of 10.6 percent, would make even further reforms necessary as the economy spins into high gear, the official media reported on Wednesday.

"The continuation of the present high Zou told a parliamentary committee meet-

ing on Tuesday. The government took a major step in that direction by announcing an end to central price controls over 593 key goods and materials ranging from soda ash to electrical machinery beginning Sept. 1.

The price liberalization will allow producers, still mostly state-owned, to determine their own prices according to market conditions. It will also reduce the number

of production materials directly priced by

growth rate depends on speeding up reading to the government in Beijing to 89 from 737 justiments to the economic structure, "Mr. at the end of 1991. The reform, which comes at a time

when material supply can meet demand around the country, is expected to play a positive role in helping the creation of a socialist market mechanism," the official China Daily said.

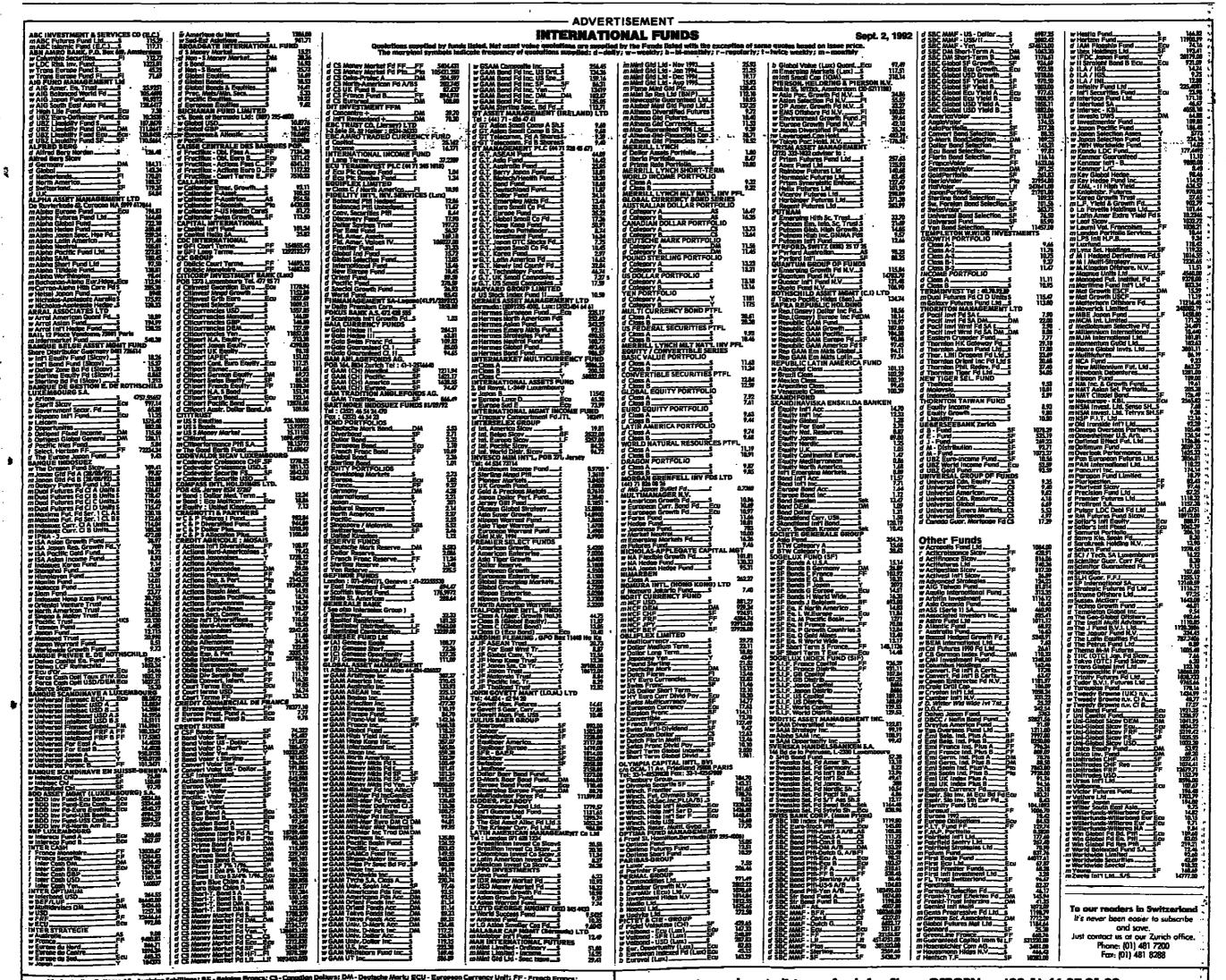
Although the price reforms fell short of establishing a fully free market, the two announcements reflected how swiftly China has embraced senior leader Deng Xiaoping's call in January for market-oriented reform and faster economic growth. Government statisticians have had to

upward as factories and enterprises have taken advantage of the liberalized atmosphere to boost production. Mr. Zou's latest estimate of 12 percent was double the original 6 percent target set

in March by economic conservatives.

ratchet their estimates for growth steadily

A three-year austerity program was offi-cially phased out in March and the nation's economic indicators have since shown significant growth. Growth was gauged at 7 percent in 1991 but economists widely expect it this year to surpass a 10 percent target set in July.



SPORTS 多点多量多点

Morris the Main Man As Jays Stay on Track

It hasn't taken long for Jack Morris to enter the record books of the Toronto Blue Jays. Morris held the visiting Chicago White Sox to four hits over eight innings Tuesday night for hits like victory, tying Dave Steb's two-yearold club mark for a season, as Toronto triumphed, 9-3, for its third straight victory. "I plan on doing a little better than that," Mornis (18-5) said of his record-tying victory.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

"But Blue Jay records are not something I'm concerned about. Getting to the big dance is

If the Bine Jays, who held onto a 11/2-game lead over Baltimore in the Eastern Division, do get to their first World Series, they'll have Morris — 14-2 in his last 18 starts — to thank "He's not just a pitcher, he's a player," said Kelly Gruber, who, with his second grand-slam home run in the major leagues, brought the \$10,409 fans to their feet in the seventh as the Blue Jays sent 12 batters to the plate and scored six runs off reliever Donn Pall

"He just finds a way to win," Gruber said.
"You know he's going to do whatever it takes." Morris, who struck out three and didn't walk a batter, retired 21 of the first 22 men he faced. He allowed only a single by Ron Karkovice in the third before the White Sox touched him for three runs in the eighth on Lance Johnson's

Where Has Jose Gone? Not to Join Rangers

The Associated Press KANSAS CITY —Controversy didn't fol-low Jose Canseco to the Texas Rangers. It

After being traded by the Oakland Athletics on Monday for outfielder Ruben Sierra and pitchers Jeff Russell and Bobby Witt, Canseco sent word he would join his new team Thursday in New York, passing up its next two games in Kansas City.

"What do you want me to say?" asked the Rangers' manager, Toby Harrah. "You have a couple of days to report. You don't have to

report the next flight out.
""I'm sure he's got things to straighten out in his own life," said Kevin outfielder Reimer. Things like this catch you off guard. I'm sure he'll meet us in New York and be ready to play. We're looking forward to it."

run-scoring single and a two-run homer by

Kirk McCaskill went pitch for pitch with Morris through the first five innings, shutting down the Blue Jays on three hits before Joe Carter doubled to lead off a three-run sixth.

Carter stole third and Dave Winfield walked before John Olerud bounced into a fielder's choice to score Carter. Candy Maldonado followed with a single and, after Gruber struck out on three pitches, Pat Borders's two-run triple

Orioles 5, Athletics 1: In Oakland, California, Bob Milacki and two relievers combined on a six-hitter as Baltimore got another strong pitching performance, Randy Milligan hit a bases-empty homer and Mike Devereaux drove in two runs.

The Orioles were one out away from their fourth straight shutout when Carney Lansford delivered an RBI single off Todd Frohwirth in the ninth. The Orioles had held opponents to 37 straight shutout innings before Lansford's hit. Milacki, called up from Triple-A Rochester

earlier Tuesday. allowed four hits, struck out three and walked one in eight-plus innings before getting relief help from Pai Clements. Twins 5, Tigers 4: Pinch-runner Pedro Mu-noz slid around the tag to score the decisive run in the eighth as Minnesota won in Detroit for its third consecutive victory.

Munoz came home with the winner when he beat a throw from right fielder Rob Deer, who had caught Darren Reed's liner with the bases

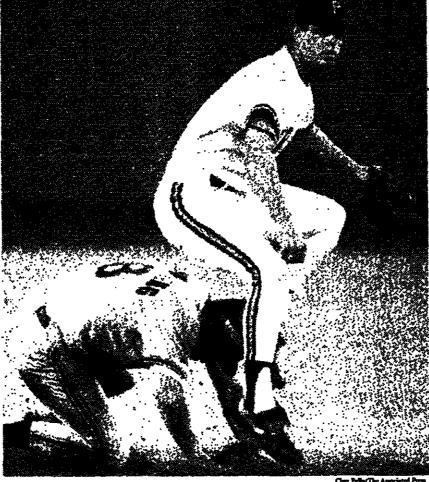
Royals 8, Rangers 3: George Brett's single moved him past Mickey Mantle on the career RBI list, with 1,510, and capped a four-run seventh that got Kansas City, playing at home,

The Rangers' Nolan Ryan, trying to end a personal five-game losing streak, struck out five, did not issue a walk and left after six innings with a 2-0 lead on Juan Gonzalez's league-leading 39th home run.

But starting with Todd Burns, Texas relievers then gave up eight runs in three innings. It was the sixth time this season that the bullpen had failed to hold a lead for baseball's all-time strikeout and no-hit leader.

Yankees 7, Brewers 1: Mei Hall drove in two runs and Melido Perez struck out five to take over the league lead in strikeouts as New York won in Milwaukee. Perez has 179 strikeouts, one more than Boston's Roger Clemens. Angels 7, Indians 6: Gary Gaetti had his first two-homer game in a Califronia uniform and

four hits as the Angels held off visiting Cleve-Mariners 4. Red Sox 3: Tino Martinez's home run in the eighth gave Seattle its victory



help," Pugh said.

The Associated Press

Here's a tale of two rookies who made their

major league debuts in important games.

First there was David Nied, thrown into the

thick of a pennant race when he was called up

from Class AAA Richmond to pitch for the NL

West-leading Atlanta Braves on Tuesday night.

in Triple A, allowing only four hits over seven innings as the Braves beat the Mets, 4-1.

"I was a little nervous but not scared," Nied said. "It was a big difference coming from Pawtucket to Shea Stadium."

Then there was Tim Pugh, a right-hander summoned from AAA Nashville to pitch for

the badly slumping Cincinnati Reds against the visiting Montreal Expos.

His debut was not the stuff dreams are made of.

Pugh quickly threw two strikes to Marquis

Grissom, but his third pitch was a little too

good. Grissom hit it into the left field seats.

Nied picked up in New York where he left off

Tale of 2 Debuts, One of Them a Winner

"I was nervous to begin with, and that didn't

He lasted only four innings, allowing eight

hits, four runs and two walks as the Expos won,

NATIONAL LEAGUE

5-2, to remained three games behind division-

to 71/2 games over second-place Cincinnati with a little more than a month to play.

The Braves gave Nied the lead in the first

inning when David Justice hit a two-run homer.

The Braves chased Wally Whitehurst with two runs in the lifth on Otis Nixon's sacrifice

Jeff Reardon got up his second save since being acquired from Boston as Atlanta won its

Pirates 5, Giants 3: In Pittsburgh, Jay Bell's

PEANUTS :

fly and Terry Pendleton's RBI double.

10th straight in New York.

leader Pittsburgh in the National League East.

Atlanta's victory pushed its lead in the West

Montana, Upset at 49ers, Reportedly Seeks Release off due to swelling in the area around the elbow.

Joe Montana, angered by being put on the San Francisco 49ers' injured reserve list, reportedly has asked to be let out of the last year of his contract with the National Football League

According to a report Tuesday in the Times Tribune of Palo Alto, California, where the team trains, Montana was so upset by the 49ers' decision that he asked, in a meeting with the team's president, Carmen Policy, to be let out of the final year of the contract that is to pay the quarterback \$3 million this season and \$2.5 million next season.
The 49er's owner, Eddie DeBartolo, told the

Press Democrat that if the league's two-time most valuable play came to him and asked to be let out of the contract, "Sure, I'd do it. I would

do anything Joe Montana asked."

But both Policy and DeBartolo denied that Montana ever brought up the issue, although team officials have acknowledged Montana's unhappiness over being placed on injured re-

Despite continuing problems with his surgicially repaired passing cloow, Montana had objected to the move because he believed his rehabilitation was finally progressing well and that he could be ready to play in two or three

Players on injured reserve cannot participate in team drills, and must spend a minimum of four weeks on the list.

Montana resumed a limited throwing regi-men last week after taking the previous 25 days

two-run single keyed a three-run fifth that handed San Francisco its seventh straight loss.

fifth in the last six games. The Giants' losing streak matches a season-high, set June 13-19.

The Pirates won their third in a row and their

Dodgers 5, Cubs 4: Mike Sharperson drew a

bases-loaded walk in the 13th iming in Chicago

to force Roger McDowell home and give Los

Angeles its first victory in seven games.

Darryl Strawberry returned to the Dodgers'

lineap for the first time since July 21. He went 1

Cardinals 2, Padres 0: Rookie Donovan Os-borne beat San Diego for the third time as St. Louis, playing at home, got leadoff homers from Geronimo Pena in the first inning and

Astros 5, Phillies 3: Luis Gonzalez and Ken

Caminiti each had a home run, a double and

two RBIs as Houston beat visiting Philadelphia

or 7 and struck out three times.

for its sixth victory in seven games.

SEES ME PEEKING

AROUND THIS TREE.

SHE'LL THINK I'M

I'om Pagnozzi in the fifth.

In Cup Qualifier
Compiled by Our Stuff From Dispatches Belgium beat Czechoslovakia, 2-1, Wednesday in its first qualifier for the 1994 World Cup, with one of its winning goals coming from the Czechoslovak side in Prague.

Belgium took the lead in the 45th minute with an own goal by Czechoslovakia's captain leaf Chousage.

Belgium Wins

Marc de Grijse sent a left-wing pass shortly

• Linebacker Huey Richardson, the Pitts-

burgh Steelers' first-round draft choice in 1991.

was traded Wednesday to the Washington Red-

Richardson, 24, played in five games last season after being drafted out of Florida. He

missed 11 games with a knee injury, then was

activated to play in the last three. He cleared out his locker Monday after being told his

services were no longer required.

• Eric Allen, a two-time Pro Bowl corner-back, ended his holdout with the Philadelphia

Eagles Wednesday by signing three one-year contracts estimated at \$3.6 million for all three

skins for an undisclosed draft choice.

before half-time and Chovanec, trying to deflect the shot, shoved the ball under the body of goalie Jan Stejskal into the net.

Josef Kadlec produced the equalizer in the 77th minute from a direct kick, but Alex Czerniatyntski and scored the winner under heavy pressure in the 83d minute.

In a Champions Cup match in Tel Aviv, midfielder Meir Melika scored in the 24th minute to give Maccabi Tel Aviv a 1-0 victory over Malta's FC Valetta, putting the Israeli champi-on into the first round of the tournament with a

3-1 aggregate.

Maccabi will host FC Bruges on Sept. 16 in a

In Simferopol, Ukraine, Tavria Simferopol beat Shelbourne, Ireland, 2-1, to advance. Olimpia Ljubljana of Slovenia advanced with a 2-0 victory over Norma Tallinn in Esto-

Skonto Riga moved on with a 3-0 victory over Klaksvikar of the Faeroe Islands. In the Cup Winners' Cup preliminaries, Maribor Branik of Slovenia moved into the first round by the Hamrun Spartans of Malta, 5-2,

on aggregate. Hapoel Petah Tikva of Israel gamed the first round with a 2-1 defeat of Stromsgodset of

BOOKS

over visiting Boston.

A GIRL IN PARIS

By Shusha Guppy. 278 pages. \$29.95. Heinemarn-Trafalgar Square, Box 257, North Pomfret, Vermont 05053. Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

I N the mid-1950s Shusha Guppy left her native Iran to attend the Sorbonne. She was a "young rather sad, dreamy girl," the child of a prosperous family from a country proud of its history and culture, but she was also of an age and a generation disposed to rebellion. She was "breaking free," especially from the "family, social and religious rules that hampered the natural flow of life, the soar of the imagination, the aspirations of the soul" — especially the souls and imaginations of women.

So, as have countless others, she went to Paris. She writes: "Of the Paris of my youth, as of the Persia of my childhood, I now mostly remember the sweeter flavors, though I know how cold, grim and lonely life often was. It was a time of wandering and exile, tempered by chance encounters, relationships formed and diffused, sweet dreams and rude awakenngs, dire errors and lucky breaks, a couole of significant turnings.

the gifts of friendship and intimacy, with sing in public." In this as in so many other the result that her memoir is as much of ways, Paris liberated her. She learned to others as of herself: those who taught her accompany herself on guitar, singing the

DOONESBURY

I CAN ASSURE YOU SE REDYERN, THAT'S A TERRIFIC REPORT WE'RE ALL YERRY HAPPY WITH

to sing, to play the gintar, to work in the theater, to speak French; those with whom she attended classes and concerts and plays; those to whom she was close; those whom she loved.

The teenager who came to Paris was frightened and homesick, but she was neiwas shy, the evidence suggests that she was outgoing and inquisitive, as well as uncommonly pretty and stubbomly opinionated. Like many other youths of the day she took a tumble for communism: "I had been drawn to the Left because it was easy for a teenager from a privileged background to be won by a doctrine that preached justice, equality and prosperity for all, in a society where differences of wealth and status were vast and blatantly displayed." She got over the ism, if not the emotions that had drawn her to it.

her than a deep, lasting commitment. Her real interests, apart from her friends, were music and the theater. It was a time and place where "the theater was flourishing" — Sartre, Camus, Anouilh, Ionesco, Beckett — and she immersed her-

Her deepest love was for singing, which she had done for as long as she could Guppy tells the story of those years, in "A Girl in Paris," with charm and zest. She appears to be a person blessed with

THAT'S FIGHT A RE-PORTER

NTERESTING! I READ EVERY PAGE

OF THE POST WHAT PAPER DO YOU KURITE!

She did so not in Iran but in Europe

As is usually true of the young, politics was more a game and infatuation with self in it, on stage and off.

LISTEN SOME YOURS HERE I ACHIDER IF I COULD ASK YOU A FINOR ME LIKE TO HAVE PROPERTY

music of Persia and the chansons of France. As she points out, "this was the beginning of the folk revival which was so marked in the '60s, but in fact started in the late '50s." In time she became an active part of it, as a professional singer.

nd England, to which she moved after taking an English husband. Hers has been a life in exile, however voluntary and happy. "The self-exile's bid for freedom is inseparable from his/her nostalgia for Home," she writes. "The dichotomy lasts through life, however submerged in the unconscious. Even, now, when I have found some sort of Home, I marvel at my friends who are deeply rooted in their own soil and ancestry and family: How secure they must feel! . . . For myself I would have been content to live from a suitcase — or rather my guitar-case — and sing my way

around the world." These are not the words of one bur-dened by regrets. Shusha Guppy is one of those rare people to have been enriched by both temperament and circumstance; though doubtless there is much in her life that she would change, she seems to have found much that was exactly suited to ease exactly the sort of person she is. Small wonder that every page of "A Girl in Paris" radiates happiness and satisfaction; it is Guppy's not inconsiderable achievement that the reader shares in

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The

NO NIDONS ARE YOU ON LEAVE OF

BLONDIE

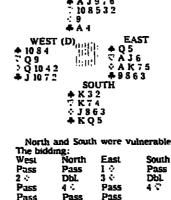
BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott N the diagramed deal, South land-

d in four hearts after an auction in which she and her partner kept attempting to defer to the other. The two doubles were attempts to persuade partner to choose a major-suit contract. The cue-West led a club and South was able to:

discard dummy's diamond loser on the third round of clubs. A low heart lead went to West's queen, and a diamond lead to the king forced the dummy to ruff. Another heart was led, and East put up the ace and forced dummy with another diamond lead. The position was this:

South correctly placed the spade queen on her right in view of the opening bid. She therefore led the spade jack from durant which was a spade jack from dummy, which was covered by the queen and king. The spade nine was finessed successfully and the last trump cashed to make the game. NORTH



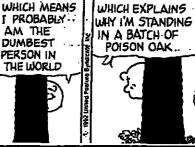
WIZARD of ID ...AND I WANT TO leave everything to MY BROTHER-IN-LAW Pass West led the club ten. **REX MORGAN**

HER HOUSE ...









BEETLE BAILEY

IF I STAND HERE, I

CAN SEE THE LITTLE

SHE COMES OUT OF

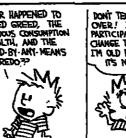
RED HAIRED GIRLWHEN



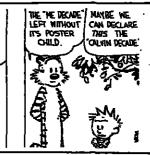


CALVIN AND HOBBES









THATS OK., THEYRE







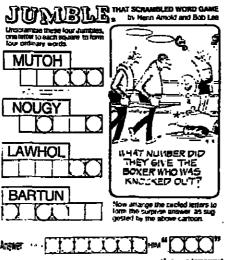
GARFIELD HEY, ARBUCKLE DID YOU BRING YOUR WIFE TO THE REUNION, ARBUCKLE? HEY, ARBUCKLE YI SENSE BROUGHT A CAT! HOSTILITY GIRLFRIEND? BROUGHT MY CAT

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I AM" THE TANKS A SAIN SAI TO MENT HIS INDICATED THE PARTY

-1...



PURCH COVEY MARTEN ASSURE







Competitors crossing Asia in the 1907 race from Peking to Paris race usually found there was no bridge across the river.

RALLY: From Paris to Beijing, With 16,135 Kilometers to Cross

(Continued from page 1)

subishi Pajero, one of the nine T-3 prototype vehicles entered. The lead should be contested among these million-dollar, high-tech cars, of which Mitsubishi has entered four and Citroën five. Eighty-four other cars are entered in the lesser T-2 and T-1 categories, as well as 20 trucks and 15 motorcycles.

The race organizer, René Metge, a former French rally star, says, perhaps optimistically, that at least 60 percent of the starters will finish the race. Two months ago, Mr. Metge made a 34-day trial run across China, which will be host to almost half of the race, to determine whether the shifting desert sands and Chinese roads would be passable. His convoy of 20 four-wheel-drive vehicles made

Still, conditions have improved since 1907, when the Paris newspaper Le Matin challenged automobile manufacturers to drive from Beijing to Paris. Of the 10 crews en-tered, only five showed up that June for the world's grandest motorized adventure.

One car was lost crossing the Gobi Desert, its crew on the verge of death when found by a band of nomads. At several points, cars had to be dismantled and carried across mountains by camels, horses or the competitors

Prince Scipione Borghese of Italy arrived in Paris 60 days later with a two-week lead over his three surviving rivals. He had decided to drive-along the tracks of the Trans-

ful, demanded that he carry a third passenger -a policeman with a red flag, who stopped trains coming from the opposite direction.

Mr. Metge had planned for this rally to start a year ago, only to have it postponed because of the Soviet coup that subsequently failed. So he put the extra time to good use in trying to resolve the difficulties of moving 1,500 people per day and making his run

Twenty-three supply trucks, traveling along smoother roads adjacent to the race course, will meet the racing crews at each nightly check point. Should Mr. Weber, for example, have mechanical problems during the day, his car is stocked with "every tool we need." If they cannot fix it themselves, he and Mr. Hiemer will have to wait for their crew to

Each car is loaded with a compass and several other aids, among them a global posi-tioning system, in which a satellite informs the driver and navigator of their position on a computerized map.

The majority of the drivers will be content to allow the Mitsubishi and Citroen prototypes to race ahead. The favorites for the T-2 category (modified production cars) are the HZJ73s of the Toyota France Team, driven by Gérard Sarrazin and Marc La Caze. Among the T-I (standard production cars) favorites is the Japanese actress Kaori Oka-moto, who is driving a Toyota Land Cruiser.

The event's lone American team was en-

last-minute sponsorship from Jeep, which plans to introduce its vehicles into Europe soon. The three-man team is made up of a professional driver, Bryant Hibbs of California, and two journalists, Mr. Berg of Car and Driver and Chris Jensen, an auto reporter for

The Plain Dealer, a Cleveland newspaper. Except for the navigational equipment and some structural improvements, the vehicle is essentially the same one that can be bought in an American showroom for less than \$20,000 down to the basic cloth seats.

Mr. Hibbs, who arrived Monday from a safari race in Australia, admitted to wishing that he could compete with his rivals in the T-3 class. Each night while the top crews are in camp preparing their cars for the next day, he will still be out on the course, driving

"We're not in one of those \$1.2 million Citroens," Mr. Hibbs said. "We're so much slower than everyone else, and that's tough for me, because I'm a professional racer. But think we've got a real good chance of inishing the race."

Mr. Jensen said that he is spending his four weeks of vacation and \$14,000 of his savings to compete in the rally. His wife is making the trip with a support crew. Mr. Berg, competing in his first rally, will handle most of the

"We'll always know where we are," Mr. Berg said. "The problem is where we should

But they will not know where they ought to

A Nervous Edberg Wins Opener

on Wednesday afternoon, defeat-ing Brazil's Luis Mattar, 7-5, 7-5, 6-Edberg, the No. 2 seed in the men's singles, needed 2 hours, 14 minutes to advance in the year's

final Grand Slam tournament, but never appeared to be threatened. "I guess I felt a little bit nervous to begin with, when you first step on the court," the Swedish righthander said. "Apart from that, I hope everything went quite O.K.

"I ended up in trouble in the first set, down a break; same thing in the second set but I came out of

Edberg served three aces in the match - one fewer than Mattar and had seven double-faults, three more than his opponent. But he won 111 points while Mattar won

only 80. Mattar took a lead in both the first and second sets, breaking Edberg's serve. But Edberg pulled even, then broke again in the 12th games to close out both sets. In the third set, Mattar never

reached break point on Edberg's serve while he dropped his own service twice.

"I started to play a bit better towards the end," Edberg said. "It's good to be back."

In other early matches Wednesday, 12th-seeded Wayne Ferriera of South Africa rallied from a firstset loss to oust clay-court specialist Jordi Arrese of Spain, 3-6, 7-5, 6-3,

On the women's side, Mary Joe Fernandez, the No. 7-seeded American, also had to rally from a first-set setback to advance past Natalia Medvedeva of Ukraine, 3-**6, 6-3, 6-1**.

The fourth-seeded Gabriela Sa-batini, the 1990 U.S. Open champi-on, breezed past Julie Halard of France, 6-0, 6-4. Claudia Porwik of Germany dropped Laura Gildemeister of Peru, 7-5, 7-5, and Gigi Fernandez of the United States outlasted Italian Natalia Bandone, 6-3, 3-6, 6-2,

Earlier, Robin Finn of The New York Times reported:
Jennifer Capriati came into the

Open on a cloud with a gold lining, but her Olympics-induced confidence was blown away briefly Tuesday by an antic breeze that prohibited her from doing what she likes to do: use the court's outer perimeters for target practice.

She had to spur herself to a 7-6 (7-3), 6-2 victory when discovered herself trailing by 5-1 in the first set to the player ranked 81st in the the Netherlands.

NEW YORK — Defending champion Stefan Edberg won his first-round match at the U.S. Open on Wednesday afternacy. to winning the Mazda Classic last week in San Diego. "Slow starts: the story of my life," she said sar-

castically.

John McEnroe began his last stand at the U.S. Open by beating
Michiel Schapers, 6-4, 6-0, 6-4.
McEnroe's matches rarely are anticlimactic in any tournament, but he was upstaged by the one that
preceded it — Martina Navratilova's 4-6, 6-1, 7-5 victory over laughing, go-for-broke Sham Stafford.
Navratilova, also going for a
fifth title been claud first cound

fifth title here, stared first-round defeat in the face, and it wore the look of the effervescent Stafford, ranked No. 160. Navratilova finally prevailed in nearly two hours of mental torture that Stafford thor-

oughly enjoyed until the end, Jana Novotna, No. 10, bowed out to the more emerienced but less favored serve-and-volley stylist Rosalyn Fairbank-Nideffer, 6-3, 7-

Third-seeded Pete Sampras and eighth-seeded Andre Agassi triumphed in straight sets, and 10th-

seeded Carlos Costa prevailed in Samoras, who left high school at age 17 for the men's circuit, showed David DiLucia, the college stand-out from Notre Dame, the finer

points of an ATP Tour education in their 6-3, 7-5, 6-2 meeting. match since winning the Canadian Open five weeks ago, routed Mi-



Stefan Edberg worked to beat Luiz Matter of Brazil, 7-5, 7-5, 6-2.

kael Perufors, 6-2, 6-4, 6-1. Pern- "I said to myself. It's still not the fors said Agassi hit the ball so hard end of the set for you."" that he felt like he was rallying with

Trailing by 5-1 but disinclined to

help Muns-Jagerman along any Capriati made sure she stuck further, Capriati started a furious Agassi, who had not played a around by doing the obvious. "I cut comeback in which she three times out the errors and really tried to pick my game up a level," she said.

Results From the U.S. Open Tennis Tournament

MEN'S SINGLES

Mennsday's First Round Results Robble Welss, U.S., def. Franco Davin, Ar-gertina, 6-1. retired: Stefan Edberg (2), Swe-den, def. Luiz Mottor, Brodil, 7-6,7-5,6-2; Wayne Ferreira (12), South Africa, def. Jordi Arrese, Spoin, 3-6, 7-5, 6-3, 6-3; Jokob Hiosek, Switzer-

Srain, 3-6, 7-5, 6-3, 6-3; Jakob Hiasek, Switzerland, def. Magnus Gustafsson, Sweden, 7-5, 6-3, 6-3; Chris Pridagm. Conodo. def. Karsten Bruasch, Germany, 6-1, 6-2, 6-7 (3-7), 4-6, 6-4. Tesságri? First Roued Resulfs Carl-Hwe Steek, Germany, 6-6. Christian Roud, Narway, 6-2, 7-6 (9-7), 6-3; Paul Haurhuis, Netherlands, def. Shuza Matsuoka, Jopon, 7-5, 6-2, 6-1, Jon Stenerlini, Netherlands, def. Luis Herrera, Mexico, 6-4, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3; Boris Becker (7), Germany, def. Kevin Currea, Austin, Teaus, 6-2, 5-7, 6-4, 6-4; Fobrice Santara, Franca, def. Christian Bergstrom, Sweden, 6-4, 6-4, 7-4 (7-4); Pete Sampras (3), U.S., def. Dave DilLucio, U.S., 6-3, 7-5, 6-2; Carl Sweden, 6-4, 6-4, 7-4 (7-4); Pete Sompros (3), U.S. del. Dove DiLucio, U.S.-6-3, 7-5-6-2; Corrilos Costo (10), Spolio, del. Christo van Renaburu, South Africo, 6-4, 5-7, 6-3, 6-2; Richard Framberg, Australia, def. Horst Skoff, Austria. 6-3, 6-3, 6-0; Jonas Svensson, Sweden, def. Nicklos Kutti, Sweden, 2-6, 7-5, 6-1, 3-6, 7-5; Tadd Windhalden, Australia, def. Alex Control of the Sisteno Pescosolido, Italy, def. German Lo-pez, Scalin, 6-4, 6-4, 5-7, 6-7 (1-7), 6-3; Mark Waodiarde, Australia, def. Todd Nelson, U.S., 7-6 (7-8), 6-4, 7-6 (8-6); Brisn Dunn, U.S., vs. Markus Zaecke, Germany, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3; Wally Masur, Australia, def. Citstay Dosekin. 7-6 (7-4), 6-2 6-4; Andre ul (8). U.S.,def. Mikael Pe

(4-7), 6-2, 6-4, 6-2; Gioniuca Pazzi, Italy, def. Amas Mansdorf, Israel, 6-7 (3-7), 6-4, 6-2, 5-7, 6-I; Jovier Sanchez, Spoin, def. Markus Noewie, Germany, 6-4, 6-4, 5-7, 7-6 (7-4); Thierry Champion, France, def. Claudio Pistolesi, Italy. 6-4. pion, Franca, ser. Claudio Pistolesi, Italy, 6-4, 6-1,6-2; Jeff Torango, U.S. del. Algo Mancisi-dur, Spain, 2-6, 6-3, 2-6, 7-5, 6-3; Diego Margiso, Italy, del. Marco Austella Gorstz, Spain, 6-4, 6-1, 6-3; Arroud Boetsch, Franca, del. Andrei Cherkasov, Russia, 6-4, 6-1, 7-4 (7-5); Chuck 2-6, 6-0, 5-0, retired; Henri Leconte, France.

Cicudio Parwik, Germany, del. Laura Gildemeister, Peru, 7-5, 7-5; Gial Fernandez, U.S., del. Natalia Baudone, Italy, 4-3, 3-4, 6-2; Mary Joe Fernandez (7), U.S., del. Natalia Medyeva. Ukraine, 3-é, 6-3, 6-1; Gabriela Sabat vidskolo, CIS,7-5,6-7 (4-7),6-2; Helena Su 112), Czechoslovakia, def Michael

onne Werdel, U.S., 6-3, 4-6, 6-4; Julie Halard, France. def. Federico Bonsignori. Italy, 6-1, 6-3; Mary Pierce (16), France, def. Morio Ven-

Gebriela Sabatini (4). Argentina, def. Lindo Harvey-Wild, U.S., 6-1, 6-2; Ginger Heigeson U.S., del. Radko Zrubakova, Czechosloval 7-5, 7-6 (7-1); Andrea Strnadova, Czechos

SCOREBOARD

BASHBALL

Major League Standings AMERICAN LEAGUE 60 72 .65
West Division
79 S3 .58
74 57 S5
68 62 .52
68 70 .48
7 60 71 .49
60 73 .49
60 73 .49
60 73 .49
60 73 .49
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Tuesday's Line Scores 800 868 036--3 4 2 806 863 68x--7 11 8 7), Radinsky (8) ond Kor-

ce; Jo.Morris, Wells (9) and Barders, Igue (9), W.-Jo.Morris, 16-5, L.-McCas-| HR9_CHILDRA | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 17

De Martinez, Weifeland (?) and Carter; Pugh, M.Hill (5), D.Henry (5), Ruskin (?) and Oliver, W-De Martinez, 15-10, L-Pugh, 0-1.

(12),
Philodelphia 991 198 918—3 9 2
Houston 101 917 78x—5 9 9
C.Brantley, Ayrouti (6), Abboth (6), Greene
(7), Harriev (8) and Doutlon: S.Wittlams,
R.Murphy (8), D.Jones (8) and Taubensse.
W.B.Willems 24 15 2 2 2 2 2 2

Dekissed 600 800 800 801—1 6 3

Allocki, Clements (7), Froftwirth (7) and Holles: Slusorski, Composel (6), Horsman (7), Hillegos (8), Ja.Russell (7) and Steinbach, Quirk (8), W--Milacki, 6-7, L.—Slusorski, 5-5.

HR.—Boltimore, Milligon (11), Cleveland 158 800 800—6 10 2

Califerato 31 812 600—7 14 1

Caok, Power (2), Phink (a), Wickonsler (7), Oth (8) and S.Alomar, Ortiz (2), Levis (8): Fortugna, Butcher (2), Crim (6), Grothe (8), and Orton. W--Crim, 7-5, L.—Plunk, 5-1, Sv-Grothe (18), HRS--Cleveland, G.Hill (13), Collombiania, Gaelri 2 (10).

MATIONAL LEAGUE

Los Assesses 600 410 921 600 1—5 14 1

Chicago 870 622 610 800 6—1 12 8 13

halasss

Crevs, S.Wilson (7), Golf (8), McDowell (10), Candelorio (13) and Piezzo Scioscia (8):

Craws, S.Wilson (7), Golf (8), McDowell (10). Condelerto (13) and Piczzo, Sciocta (8); Horkey, McElroy (6), Baskle (7), Aspenmocher (7), Scanion (8), K.Potherson (10), J.D.Rabirson (11), Siccurni (13) and Wilkins. W.-McDowell, 64. L.—Siccurni, 0-2 Sv.—Condelerto (5), HR2.—Los Angeles, Karros (19), Chicopo, Sandhere 2 (18), Son Francisco (16, 828 605—3 7 8 Pittsburni 68 196 615—5 7 1 Burkett, Hickerson (7) and Manwariter; Dn.Jockson, 7-11. L.—Burkett, 11-8.5v.—Mason (8), HR.—Pittsburyth, Bonds (24). Sen Diego 66 68 686 686 686 666 666 616.

On. Jockson, 7-11, L.—Burkeff, 11-L. Sv.—Masson (8), HR.—Pittsburgh, Bonds (24).

See Diege 80 80 80 80 80 6 6 8 88, Loois 100 110 80x-2 7 9 8 80x-8 (20) and Santiago; Osborne, Vorrell (8), Le. Smith (9) and Poenozzi, W-Osborne, 10-7, L.—Benes, 10-12, Sv.—Le. Smith (27), HR3—St. Louis, G.Pena (5), Poenozzi, (7). Altonia 20 80 80 1 8 9 Nied, Stanton (8), Reordon (9) and Berry-Nill; Whitehursk, B. Lones (5), Devey (6) and Hundley, W—Nied, 1-6, t.—Whitehurst, 2-8, Sv.—Reordon (2), HR—Altonia, Justica (14), Moetreel 22 80 816-5 11 8

ENGLAND PREMIER LEAGUE Liverpool & Southermoton ? Middlesborough 2, Ipawich 2 Oktom 2, Leeds 2 Wimbledon Q. Monchester City FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Litte 9. Paris St. Germain 8 EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS'S CUP

Preliminary Rooms, Second Lag el Petoch Tikvo 2, Strompodset 8 poel won 4-0 on cogregate nomorets Odesso 7, Voduz 1 ts won 12-1 on or

CRICKET SECOND TEST
Australia vs. 3rl Lanke, Lest Day
Wednesday, in Chiembo, Sri Lanke
Australia 1st Innines; 207
Sri Lanke 1st Innines; 287 dec.
Australia 28 Innines; 288 dec.

TRANSACTIONS

WOMEN'S SINGLES Wednesday's Second Round Results

Tuesday's First Round Results Helena Sukova (13), Czechoslovakla, def. Catarina Lindavisi, Sweden. 6-0, 6-4; Robin White, U.S., def. Silks Frankl, Germany, 6-0, 6-3: Sabine Aspelmens, Belgium, def, Anke Huber (11), Germany, 6-3, 6-4; Sabine Hock, Germany, def. Shannen McCarthy, U.S. 6-4-3; Brenda Schultz, Netherlands, def. Mari-

Lavio, 5-7,4-2,6-7; Letto Mesichi, Georgio, dei Alexio Deciname, France, 4-6, 4-0, 7-4 (7-4) Pam Shriver, U.S., def. Noella Perez, Spain, 6 2, 6-4; Zina Garrison (14), U.S., def. Helet Reiesi, Conoda, 7-6, 6-0; Carris Cunningham U.S., def. Mary Lou Doniels, U.S., 6-4, 2-4, 7-5 Kothy Ringidi, U.S., def. Kalstin God Austrolia, 6-2, 6-3; Manuela Maleevo

SIDELINES

Huebner Wins 2d Title in Cycling

VALENCIA, Spain (AP) - Michael Huebner's victory in the keiring event Wednesday in the World Cycling Championships should earn the big German another prosperous stint in, Japan where keirin racing is king

and foreign riders can make a year's salary in a few weeks.

Huebner edged out second-place Stephen Pate of Australia and thirdplace Frederic Magne of France in the final for his second gold medal. Huebner, 33, also won the professional match sprint event on Monday: 3 The double victory makes the resident of Chemnitz in the former East?

Germany the undisputed king of track sprinting this year. Carsten Podlesch of Germany won the 25-kilometer amateur motor-ipace Tuesday night. David Solari of Italy finished second and Roland:

Koenieshoefer was third. Luis Herrera of Colombia, who gained fame as the only Latin American to win the King of the Mountains title in the Tour de France. said in Bogota that he has decided to give up professional racing and

return to his cattle ranch. Herrera. 31. won the 1987 Vuelta de España, the Spanish national road. race, and 14 stages of such classic road races as the Tour de France, the

Giro de Italia and the Dauphine Libere.

Napoli Holds Firm on Maradona NAPLES (AP) - Napoli and Seville failed Wednesday to reach air agreement about the possible transfer of Diego Maradona to Spain and Seville officials indicated it will be up to FIFA to solve the increasingly

Napoli, which has Maradona under contract through June 1993; reaffirmed during a two-hour meeting with the Spanish officials that the Argentine star-forward is not for sale.

Napoli also transferred veteran Brazilian midfielder Alemao to Atalanta of Bergamo for \$2.5 million. He signed a two-year contract.

For the Record

Noel Barker, Australia's leading jockey, died Wednesday in Sydney, 12 days after suffering serious head injuries in a fall at Randwick race Victor Tikhonov, who coach the Soviet Olympic ice hockey teams for 15 years, has been replaced by Boris Mikhailov, 47, his chief assistant, as

coach of the Russian team, the weekly Moscow News reported Wednes-Demetrius DuBose, the linebacker who is Notre Dame's top defensive player, was suspended two games by the NCAA for accepting the cash

Arizona State suspended starting quarterback Garrick McGee after he was charged with burglary.

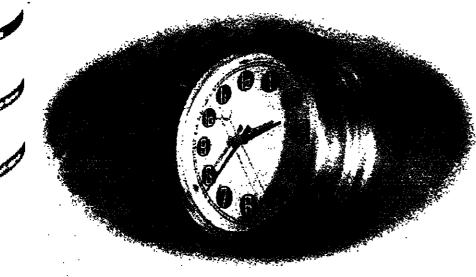
(AF
Bakombo Kunga, a Zairean runner in the Olympic women's marathor

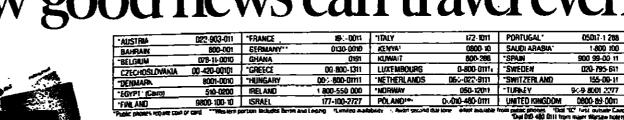
has sought political asylum in France.

(AFP)

Chick Harbert, 77, who won the 1954 PGA Championship, captained the 1955 U.S. Ryder Cup team and was elected to the PGA Hall of Fame

SEATTLE—Activated Grap Briley, outflation; and Rich DeLacks, Distorer, from 15TEXA—Secolated Scott Chammarian, sincher, from 15-bit of March Machanian Secolated Act Chammarian, varieties, and the secolated Act Chammarian, and Chammarian, and the secolated Act Chammarian, and the secolate in 1968, died of a cerebral hemorrhage at home in Ocala, Florida. (AP) Now good news can travel even faster.





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Tim Robbins conveys his

suspicions of the status quo

with corrupt portrayals of

its leading representatives.

ART BUCHWALD

Holy War on the ERA

WASHINGTON — If you don't believe that television evangelists are kidding about stopping the Equal Rights Amendment from being passed, then you haven't received were fund-raising to do with the ERA." haven't received your fund-raising lotter from the Reverend Pat Rob-

The good reverend pulls no pluches when it comes to warning his believers

what the femiuses are up to. He says in his

plea that ERA is not about equal rights for women but is an antien but is an antifamily political movement that chcourages women to leave

Buchwald their husbands, kill their children, practice witchchaft, destroy capitalism and be-

Let me say that I am not one of those people who think the Reverexid Robertson is a kook. After all, he has to be serious or he would never have been chosen to inspire the right-wing believers at the Republican convention in Houston. . I am certain he must have had me evidence to back his ERA

One of my best friends, Myra
Macaroney, is a writer on women's

"Now the last charge. Are you mow, or have you ever been, a lesbirights — so I showed her the letter an? with all the charges.

"No, and neither has Robertson.

She read it and said, "I don't kill I get so mad at ministers who

craft. As a matter of fact, when you came in, I was brewing a potion in my kettle that would make Pat Robertson's pants shrink so tight he couldn't breathe when he asked people to send him money."

Robertson is a smart man. Why would he say that ERA would cause you to leave your husband?"

"Beats me," Myra said. "I have a alition."

band than the Equal Rights prised if the reverend has a real problem with women, and it has nothing to do with the ERA."

"I'm sorry I have to ask the tough questions - but are you

"You better believe it," she re-plied. "After this summer I'd like to take my husband, the kids and my mother-in-law and put them all on a slow boat to Zanzibar."

"I guess this is the claim that got people upset. Is Robertson right en be says ERA supporters want to kill their children?

"It depends on what day you ask us," she answered. "When the kids see murder in my eye, they stay away from me."

'Robertson says ERA supporters are against capitalism. Do you have anything to say to that?"

Myra said, "It's not true. My dream is to afford Elizabeth Taylor's hairdresser. I want all the money I can get. But I'm aware I'm not in a class with the reverend when it comes to raising it. All he has to do is wave his Bible at the TV camera and the money gushes into the studio.

hildren, but I'm very big on witch- preach against things they haven't "Well, I guess you don't fit the

profile of an ERA supporter. Are you going to send Robertson any money?" I asked.

"l'il send him \$100. I never know when Robertson is going to launch a Holy War. If I don't pay him off, he might declare that I am the Sal-man Rushdie of his Christian Co-

A \$250,000 Space Award

New York Times Service WASHINGTON — Declaring her faith in the benefits of aerospace research, Countess Albina du Boisrouvray told the World or for an entire body of work. Space Congress at the Washington Convention Center that she had established a \$250,000 François-

related sciences. The prize, to be awarded every two years, is named for the countess' son, a pilot who had dreamed of becoming an astronaut but who died in a helicopter crash in Mali in to the university for the construc-1986, at the age of 24.

The first prize is scheduled to be awarded in the fall of 1993. It could be given for one important break-through in space science research

A former astronaut, Brigadier General James A. McDivitt, said, The aerospace program has been Xavier Bagnoud Aerospace Prize around for 90 years, since the "to encourage the advancement" of Wright brothers, yet there's been no major prize to recognize all the

achievements in aerospace till now." The comness' Association Francois-Xavier Bagnoud in Sion, Swittion of a new aerospace building.

The Player, the Candidate, the Iconoclast

By Bruce Weber New York Times Service

OS ANGELES - At breakfast in a Santa Monica OS ANGELES — At pressure in a content his face the table and, with demonic swiftness, contorts his face

Robbins, 33, the actor who is known for a small number but wide range of characters — from the flashback-troubled Vietnam veteran in "Jacob's Ladder" to the morally vexed Hun in the slapstick comedy "Erik the Viking"—is ordinarily a bit of a manchild in appearance. Thin-shouldered and 6 feet, 4 inches (193 centimeters).

he has the gangly, startled look of a teenager unsure of

what to do with his arms and legs, and in spite of the gray at his temples, his face is downy -it's doubtful he could raise a convincing mustache - and he has an actively elastic mouth that seems to register a perpetu-

al adolescent perplexity. But in the moment that he abandons his avocado omelet for an acting demonstration, a kind of steel emerges, and in an

instant he's assumed the oxymoronic quality - "a puckish, commanding presence" - that the critic Pauline Kael found unique in him.

His eyes perk up and glisten, his dimples become pronounced and the skin around his mouth tautens as his smile becomes an earnest, humorless, invincible grin. Utter charm with a tinge of malevolence — it's the face of Bob Roberts, the ruthless senatorial candidate and title character of the satirical film that Robbins wrote, directed

"I figured he had to be, at all times, unperturbed and graceful and gracious," Robbins says of Bob Roberts. "Politician-esque. You know, I just love the person whose hand I'm shaking. They sure know how to smile, those

In Hollywood, the city of image makers, Robbins has suddenly become the chief image mocker, a man who conveys his suspicions of the status quo with corrupt, paranoia-riddled portrayals of its leading representatives. Last spring, he won accolades - and a best actor award at the Cannes International Film Festival — as the studio

executive Griffin Mill in Robert Altman's "The Player," a sendup of the mindless pretensions of the film business. And now there is "Bob Roberts," his debut as a screenwriter and director, which generated significant buzz at Cannes and during a compellingly screwy electoral season in the United States, earned unusual publicity for tapping into the national spirit of mistrust.

"Bob Roberts" takes the form of an ostensible documentary, made by a British crew, about the Pennsylvania senatorial campaign of a folk-singing businessman whose financial clout and knowledge of pop culture and the media have fueled a dangerous political juggernaut.

A self-described New Right rebel, Bob Roberts is a slick, sloganeering reactionary who gives great sound bites and cloaks his intolerance, greed and power-mongering with capitalist, jingoist, antidrug, anti-welfare messages of uncommon vehemence.

The film tracks the campaign from the fabrication of Bob Roberts's public persona to the mudslinging against the pragmatic, decent-hearted incumbent (played by Gore Vidal), to a final dirty trick that rids Bob of the one pesky

journalist who refuses to buy into the heroic fairy tale. Along the way, it offers not-so-subtle reminders of the embarrassments of the Bush and Reagan administrations (notably the Iran-contra and House banking scandals) and chides -well, blasts - the media for its complicity in these events and for cowardice in general.

The film is, at least in part, a left-leaning polemic, an update of the '60s idealism that Robbins was raised on during his childhood in Greenwich Village. (One of the

recurring jokes in "Bob Roberts" is the candidate's appropriation of quarter-century-old imagery from the heyday of Bob Dylan for use in music videos and campaign ads.) Robbins says his own political allegiances "lie somewhere in the film." But to the suggestion that "Bob Roberts" is a stridently liberal piece of work, he retorts, tight-lipped, "That's your opinion," and he points out, at some length, that in the current political climate such

convenient distinctions no longer apply. "What really gets me about labels, particularly liberal, is that all they do is simplify the argument," he says. "I'm more interested in the unifying concept or word than the divisive ones, the divisive ones being liberal, conservative,

Democrat, Republican. You know, what side are you on? Well, I'm on this side sometimes and I'm on that side sometimes, but I don't want to be lumped in with past percep-tions of words like liberal." Robbins is a more polished thinker than a speaker, and his speech, delivered in lits and

starts, is nowhere near as canned a policy statement as Bob Roberts habitually makes on screen. Nonetheless this is the passionate rhetoric of commitment, and it reveals qualities in Robbins that many of those who know him

cite as signal.
"When I'm talks politics, unlike a lot of people, he's still outraged by things," says the actress Susan Sarandon, who has lived with Robbins since they starred together in "Bull Durham" in 1989 and who recently gave birth to their second child. "I don't know what's happened to our outrage, why people don't seem to care anymore about things

that affect them. But Tun is political in self-defense."

Passion, outrage, anti-establishmentarianism — for good or ill, these are qualities often associated with youthfulness. And indeed, as he expresses his skepticism about those in power, Robbins will now and then tread naively close to paranoia or conspiracy theory.

For example, one day recently, sitting unrecognized in Venice Beach, he explained why he opposes political polling and ended up sounding like a politician himself.

"For one thing, any statistician can write any question to get the answers they want," he said. "I don't know who they're calling. I've never been called. But I know one thing. You have to be home to be part of this decision-making process, and I'll tell you who's not home. People who are working two jobs, long hours. Backbone kind of Americans. People who are home are rich enough to have

the luxury to be home. So who's making the opinions?" Robbins came by his iconoclasm early. He was born in 1958, the third of four children. His mother worked in magazine publishing; his father was a folk singer who ran the Gaslight, a nightchub-cafe, and Tim was brought up on the musical protestations of Bleecker Street's peaceniks and flower children. He is currently living in the Village again, with Sarandon and the three children (she already had a daughter when they met), but it isn't the same

"I grew up around this wonderful weirdness," Robbins says. "There were coffeehouses that were actually not recreations of coffeehouses, where intense social discussion was happening. It was a great place to live."

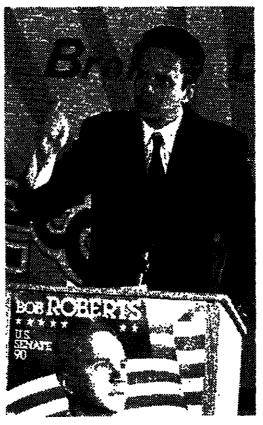
Tim Robbins began acting at age 12, in street theater with both a political and satirical bent. He remembers one skit, from the mid-70s, called "Haldeman, Ehrlichman and Dean": "It was a musical number, and it involved

pockets, pulling tape devices off each other."

After graduating from high school, he went west to college, to the University of California at Los Angeles, where he formed an avant-garde theater group, the Actors Gang, of which he is still artistic director.

these three guys who kept on stealing from each other's

That was when I started getting into Surrealism and Expressionism, and how those movements related to the world in which they were created," he says. "And I started dence and writer's legs.



Tim Robbins in his new film, "Bob Roberts."

to see similarities between Weimar Germany and Reagan

He and an Actors Gang colleague, Adam Simon, have written three plays — dark satires all.

Meanwhile, in another universe — mainstream Holly-Meanwhile, in another universe — mainstream Holty-wood — a kind of parallel career began to evolve in the mid-80s. Robbins appeared in "Top Gun" for a nanosecond; his first real role was in "The Sure Thing" (1985), a sweet comedy directed by Rob Reiner. His films since then have included "Five Corners," "Tapeheads," "Miss Firecracker," "Erik the Viking," "Buil Durham" (as a muttonhead ballplayer, his breakthrough performance), "Jacob's Ladder" and, most recently, "The Player."

"Jacob's Ladder" and, most recently, "The Player."

If "The Player" gave Robbins a major forum for his barbed humor and serious outrage to exist side by side. and established him as, well, a player in the film industry then "Bob Roberts," which he brought in on a modest budget of \$4 million, proves his mettle as a man in charge. There's a coming-of-age feel to this sequence in his career.
The idea for the movie, Robbins says, grew out of his

return to New York from California in the mid-'80s and his discovery that "something very significant and sad had

Young professionals had really taken the Village by storm. It was like, uncool people who wanted to live where it was cool. Meanwhile, a lot of what had made the neighborhood such a great and interesting place had moved away. Bob was the metaphor. He represented that In Bob Roberts's first incarnation, for a skit Robbins

performed on "Saturday Night Live" in 1985, he was a sinessman. From there he progressed through a variety of drafts to campaign spokesman and finally, after several years of revisions, to the candidate himself.

As Robbins describes it, it was as though Bob Roberts found his political platform as Robbins found his confi-

PEOPLE

Diana to Leave Charles, **London Tabloid Says**

Princess Diana will leave Prince Charles in the fall, according to a report Wednesday in the Daily Express. The London tabloid, quoting unnamed friends of the Princess of Wales, said Prince Henry, 7, the couple's youngest son, would join his brother, Prince William, 10, at a boarding school this fall. "Diana will have no immediate family ties to keep her anchored to an increasingly unhappy marriage," the paper said. There was no comment from Buckingham Palace. The palace customarily has nothing to say about the stories swirling around the royal family, but on Monday it said that a letter on palace notepaper denigrating Diana was a fake.

Incessant rain has forced a Dutch businessman out of his dream home in the Scottish Highlands only two weeks after be bought the Ben Alder deer forest estate for £1.5 million (\$3 million). It rained all the time, from moruing to night," said Mark Diks. "My wife hated it. She told me that I had a choice between the estate or her." Ben Alder has a 12-room house, eight cottages, deer forest and grouse moors, and river and loch fishing Diks, a bed manufacturer from Uden, his wife, Sandy, and their two young children, moved in on Aug. 10. Now the estate is on the market again at £1.4 million.

. . .

Michael Jackson hasn't forgotten his friend Ryan White, a hemophiliac who contracted AIDS through a tainted blood transfusion and died in April 1990 at 18. When Ryan's mother, Jenne, and her new hus-band, Roy Gader, were taping an appearance on Maury Povich's teleon show, Jackson, who befriended the boy just before his death, called in to recite a poem he wrote in Ryan's honor. "You were a cloud burst of joy / The sparkle of hope in every girl and boy," he calogized.

Little, Brown & Co. will publish a biography of four generations of the Ochs-Sulzberger family, the family dynasty that has presided over The New York Times for almost 100 years. The book, by Susan E. Tifft and Alex S. Jones, will cover the four generations of the family beginning with Adolph Ochs, a publisher in Chattanooga, Tennessee, who purchased The Times in 1896.

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Appears on Page 13

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CITY FILES

Brussels

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U.S. Embassy: 513 38 30 Tourist Office: 513 89 40

Trade Show Center (Parc des Expositions): 477 02 77 American Chamber of Commerce: 513 67 70

Local Chamber of Commerce: 648 50 02 Customs: Belgian value-added tax of 19.5 percent can be reclaimed by non-European Community residents on some of their

Currency: \$1 equals 30 Belgian francs. Neighborhoods: Brussels's bestknown landmark is the Grand Place, fronted by the imposing City Hall and an array of

medieval and renaissance streets chockablock with shops and restaurants. West of the Grand' Place is the stock exchange, while to the east are the central train station, the Fine Arts Museum and the Royal Palace. The Rue Royale is bome to banks and corporate offices, as are the Avenue des Arts, the Avenue de la Loi and the Avenue Louise.

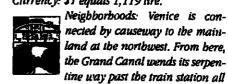
Venice

Country and city codes: 39 41 Emergency: 113 Medical assistance: 529 45 17 U.S. Consulate (Milan): (2) 290 351 Tourist Office: 52 98 711 Regional Tourist Board: 792 834

American Express: 520 08 44 Local Chamber of Commerce: 78 61 11 Customs: Italian value-added tax is 19 per-

cent. At some large stores, non-European Community residents can claim refunds on this tax for purchases of goods worth 575,000 lire or more.

Currency: \$1 equals 1,119 lire. Neighborhoods: Venice is con-



land at the northwest. From here, the Grand Canal wends its serpentine way past the train station all buildings. The square gives onto pedestrian . the way to the Piazza San Marco, with its magnificent Doges' Palace. the Cathedral of St. Mark and the Campanile. Venice is divided into six sections. Cannaregio includes the train station and many botels; to the south and east is San Marco, the city center. The Castello section is to the east, while on the other side of the Grand Canal are San Polo and

CALENDAR

VENICE

SEPTEMBER 4-NOVEMBER 11: "The Binary Fra-New Interactions," exhibition of contemporary art, Musée d'Ixelles. Tel. 511 90 84 SEPTEMBER 6: Historical regatta, gondola race on the Grand Canal. Tel. 27 08 738

Santa Croce.

VENICE SEPTEMBER 1-12: Venice Biennale, Palazzo del Cinema. Tel. 52 18 385 LINTIL SEPTEMBER 30: "Antonio Canova," exhibition, Museo Corret.

BRUSSELS SEPTEMBER 15-DECEMBER 27: "Treasures of the New World," exhibition, Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire. Tel. 741 72 11 BRUSSELS

SEPTEMBER 18-DECEMBER 13: "The Avant-Garde in Belgium, 1917-1929," Musée d'Art Moderne. Tel. 508 32 11

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